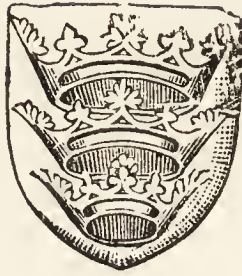


1909.



CITY & COUNTY OF KINGSTON UPON HULL.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

J. WRIGHT MASON, M.B., C.M., D.P.H., M.R.C.S.E.,
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

HULL :

M. HARLAND & SON, PRINTERS, MANOR STREET

1910.



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2017 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b29752802>

SANITARY COMMITTEE.

Chairman—Alderman F. ASKEW, J.P.

Deputy-Chairman—Councillor C. RAINE.

Councillor T. B. ATKINSON.	Councillor W. W. NORTH, J.P.
Councillor F. W. BOOTH.	Councillor H. ROBINSON.
Councillor W. BOYES.	Alderman Sir JOHN SHERBURN, J.P.
Councillor H. DEAN.	Councillor J. D. SMITH.
Councillor P. FLANAGAN.	Councillor W. STEPHENSON.
Councillor P. GASKELL.	Councillor T. C. TAYLOR.
Councillor J. W. GOULD.	Councillor W. WHEATLEY.
Councillor G. W. LILLEY, J.P.	

The MAYOR (Alderman H. Feldman, J.P.), *ex-officio*.

The EX-MAYOR (Alderman F. Larard, J.P.), *ex-officio*.

INDEX.

	PAGE
Vital and Mortal Statistics	8, 9, 10, 14
Infantile Mortality... ..	10
Deaths in ages, &c.	11, 12, 13
Notification of Infectious Disease, &c.	15
Zymotic Diseases, Deaths from	17, 18, 19
Deaths in Districts	20
Vaccination	21
Birth and Death Rates in Large Towns	22, 23, 24
Marriages	25
Small Pox, Notification of Cases	15, 36
„ Deaths from	12, 26
Scarlatina, Notification of Cases... ..	15, 36
„ Deaths from	12, 27
Measles, Notification of Cases	15, 36
„ Deaths from	12, 27
Diphtheria, Notification of Cases	15, 36
„ Deaths from	12, 27
Whooping Cough, Deaths from	27
Fevers, Notification of Cases	15, 36
„ Deaths from	12, 28, 29
Diarrhœa	28, 35
Infantile Diarrhœa	28, 30, 31
Meteorology	31, 32, 33, 34
Inquests	37
Cancer	37
Phthisis	37
Bacteriology	39
Hospitals	39, 42, 43
Midwives Act	44, 47, 48
Notification of Births Act	44, 47, 48
Housing of the Working Classes Act	49, 51, 52
House to House Inspection	50
Housing and Town Planning Act	53
Public Mortuary	58
New Dwelling Houses	59

	PAGE
Public Baths	59
Disinfectants, distribution of	59
Lodging Houses	59, 60, 61
Offensive Trades	63
Smoke Nuisances	63
Pigsties	63
Removal of Offensive Material	63
Fertilizers and Feeding Stuffs Act	64
Food Inspection	64
Cowsheds, Dairies and Milkshops	74
Epizootic Disease	65
Tuberculous Cows, &c.	75
Infectious Disease (Notification) Act	36

APPENDIX.

Street List of Deaths from Zymotic Diseases ..	77
Medical Inspection of Schools	85
Inspector of Nuisances' Report	127
Notices to Abate Nuisances	128
Drainage Work	129
Ash-pit Cleansing	130
Applications for the Removal of Night-Soil	131
Destructors	132
Zymotic Diseases Investigated	133
Disinfecting Station	134
Registered and Licensed Premises	135
Common Lodging Houses, Situation, &c., of	136
Seamen's Lodging Houses	137
Applications for Licenses... ..	138
Food and Drugs Act, Samples taken	140
Prosecutions	68, 69, 70, 142, 168
Canal Boats Inspection	151
Factory and Workshops and Shop Hours Acts	155
Expenditure, Sanitary Department	172

CITY AND COUNTY OF KINGSTON-UPON-HULL.

To the Chairman and Members of the Sanitary Committee.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit to you my Annual Report for the year ended 31st December, 1909, comprising the Statistical Returns of the Deaths in the City, the measures adopted for the prevention of disease, and the work done in the Sanitary Department.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. WRIGHT MASON.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR 1909.

Area of City	9,202 Acres, divided into Seven Registration Districts.
Population	275,552.
Density	34·4 Persons per acre (ex- cluding docks, &c., area).
Houses (estimated).....	62,968.
No. of persons per house	4·3
Marriages	2,261. Marriage Rate, 16·3
Births	8,037. Birth Rate, 29·1.
Deaths.....	4,089. Death Rate, 14·8.
Infantile Mortality	916 Deaths under one year, or 114 per 1000 Births.
Zymotic Death Rate	1·3 per 1000.
Diarrhœa Death Rate	0·59
Estimated increase of population	4,415, but the natural increase, <i>i.e.</i> , excess of Births over Deaths, was 3,948.
Rateable value, 1910-11.....	£1,197,473
Penny in the £ produces.....	£4,989

76 LARGE TOWNS.

Average Birth Rate.....	1909.....	25·7
Average Death Rate.....	do.....	14·7
Zymotic Death Rate	do.....	1·42
Infantile Mortality { per 1,000 Births. }	do.....	118

City and County of Kingston upon Hull.

REPORT 1909.

STATISTICS.

Births.

During the twelve months ended 31st December, 1909, there were registered in the City and County of Kingston upon Hull, according to the returns furnished by the Registrars, 8037 Births and 4089 Deaths. Of the Births 4118 were males and 3919 females.

The Birth-rate was equal to 29·1 per 1000 of a population of 275,552 of all ages, the official estimated population to the middle of 1909, residing in 62,968 houses, this being an average of 4·3 persons to each house. The average Birth-rate for the seventy-six great towns was 25·7 per 1000.

The excess of Births over Deaths in 1909, representing the natural increase of the population, was 3948, against 3745 and 3404 in the years 1908 and 1907 respectively.

The average density of population per acre (excluding area of docks, &c.) in 1909 was 34·4

Deaths.

The annual Death-rate from all causes for the year under notice was equal to 14·8 per 1000, namely:—

1st quarter.	2nd quarter.	3rd quarter.	4th quarter.
17·3	13·6	12·4	15·8

Of the Deaths, 2,131 were males and 1,958 females.

The Death-rate, according to the Registrar-General's returns for seventy-six of the largest towns in England and Wales, including London, averaged 14.7 per 1000 per annum, the lowest rate being 8.3 per 1000 in Hornsey, 9.6 in Walthamstow, 9.8 in Handsworth (Staffs.) and in King's Norton, 9.9 in East Ham, and 10.3 in Leyton; the highest 18.6 in St. Helens, 19.0 in Liverpool, 19.1 in Wigan, in Oldham and in Middlesborough, and 19.4 in Swansea.

The following table gives the annual Birth-rate and Death-rate in the City, with the corresponding Zymotic Death-rate for the years 1890 to 1909 :—

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Population.	Birth-rate per 1,000.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Zymotic-rate per 1,000
1890	6612	4047	196,434	33.8	20.6	1.7
1891	6922	4133	200,934	34.4	20.5	1.4
1892	7103	3965	204,750	41.8	19.3	2.4
1893	7109	4503	208,639	34.1	21.6	4.0
1894	6854	3604	212,679	32.1	16.9	1.5
1895	7340	4445	216,722	33.8	20.4	3.2
1896	7011	4131	220,844	31.7	18.6	3.2
1897	7465	4089	225,045	33.1	18.1	2.9
1898	7696	4141	229,887	33.4	18.0	2.6
1899	7931	4412	234,270	33.8	18.8	3.3
1900	7820	4610	238,736	32.7	19.2	3.0
1901	7993	4417	241,622	33.1	18.3	3.0
1902	7789	4138	245,448	31.7	16.8	2.1
1903	7778	4143	249,636	31.2	16.6	2.2
1904	7832	4633	253,865	30.8	18.2	3.4
1905	7705	4152	258,127	29.8	16.0	2.3
1906	7806	4459	262,426	29.9	17.0	2.7
1907	7680	4276	266,762	28.7	16.0	1.8
1908	8167	4422	271,137	30.1	16.3	2.0
1909	8037	4089	275,552	29.1	14.8	1.3

Infantile Mortality.

The Infantile Mortality, measured by the proportion of deaths under one year of age to births registered, was 114 per 1000, as against 148 in 1908. The mean proportion in the preceding five years was 152. For the seventy-six most populous towns in England and Wales, the proportion of deaths under one year to births registered, averaged 118 per 1000, the mean proportion in the preceding five years having been 140.

TABLE No. 1.—TABULATED RETURN SHEWING THE TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS
AT CERTAIN AGES FOR THE YEAR 1909.

DISTRICTS.	Under One Year.	1 Year and Under 5.	5 Years and Under 15.	15 Years and Under 25.	25 Years and Under 65.	65 Years and Upwards.	TOTALS.
Drypool	136	84	35	30	206	93	584
Southcoates	109	51	28	13	113	83	397
East Sculcoates.....	138	69	23	17	198	146	591
West Sculcoates	126	40	25	29	220	184	624
Humber	70	45	14	25	242	154	550
Myton	182	82	28	36	282	185	795
Newington	155	63	27	26	164	113	548
Totals.....	916	434	180	176	1425	958	4089

TABLE No. 2.—CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH IN LOCALITIES, &c.

Causes of Death.	DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUB-JOINED AGES.							DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO LOCALITIES (AT ALL AGES).					Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.		
	All ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Drypool.	South-coates.	East Sealecoates.	West Sealecoates.	Humber.		Myton.	Newington.
Small Pox	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Measles	80	13	62	4	1	...	...	7	7	16	15	10	18	7	1
Scarlet Fever	9	1	5	1	1	1	...	3	...	2	1	1	...	2	6
Whooping Cough	49	22	26	1	...	...	...	9	4	2	8	3	15	8	1
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	60	8	32	20	...	...	...	11	11	4	8	1	15	10	31
Croup	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever { Typhus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Enteric	12	...	...	1	5	5	1	2	1	3	2	...	2	2	6
{ Other Continued	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic Influenza	39	...	...	4	2	19	14	8	4	4	8	5	8	2	5
Cholera.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea	163	129	26	1	...	4	3	25	21	35	12	15	28	27	12
Enteritis	25	6	12	...	2	4	1	3	3	...	1	2	9	7	1
Puerperal Fever	8	...	...	...	2	6	...	3	1	...	3	...	...	1	3
Erysipelas	5	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	2	1
Other Septic Diseases	13	...	...	1	...	9	3	1	1	2	...	4	4	1	6
Phthisis	285	2	6	17	60	197	3	38	22	44	47	46	49	39	53
Other Tubercular Diseases ...	130	19	43	28	8	32	...	40	12	11	14	12	23	18	32
Cancer, Malignant Disease ...	229	...	...	...	2	151	76	33	20	26	43	29	62	16	39
Bronchitis	379	72	38	7	2	128	132	40	35	53	52	72	86	41	55
Pneumonia	304	80	76	16	10	88	34	42	29	56	48	39	46	44	33
Pleurisy	10	...	...	1	1	5	3	1	1	1	1	3	1	2	3
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	77	34	4	1	1	28	9	9	6	17	11	13	12	9	7
Alcoholism	40	...	...	1	...	32	7	8	1	5	9	6	8	3	9
Cirrhosis of Liver }	18	14	...	...	...	4	...	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	8
Venereal Diseases															
Premature Birth.....	168	168	...	...	...	...	...	20	23	16	28	9	29	43	10
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition	23	...	...	...	3	19	1	3	2	3	...	5	5	5	5
Heart Diseases	392	5	3	14	14	231	125	51	30	57	78	60	68	48	78
Accidents.....	154	26	25	12	9	62	20	33	13	13	22	24	28	21	76
Suicides	28	...	...	...	4	17	7	3	6	4	4	4	5	2	6
Diseases of Kidneys and Urin. Sys...	86	...	2	1	2	54	27	18	6	11	12	11	19	9	15
Apoplexy	40	...	...	...	...	24	16	4	2	7	13	7	3	4	2
Paralysis & Diseases of Brain	298	...	3	10	10	159	116	19	31	51	49	51	55	42	78
Old Age	333	...	...	...	...	7	326	36	35	49	46	53	63	51	100
Debility, Marasmus, Inanition	219	198	19	2	...	...	...	38	28	48	31	11	36	27	18
Convulsions.....	90	71	19	...	...	...	...	10	10	11	10	7	26	16	4
Meningitis	52	18	18	9	4	3	...	12	4	4	3	5	15	9	9
Found Drowned.....	21	...	...	...	2	18	1	7	...	4	1	5	1	3	...
All Other Causes.....	247	27	14	28	31	114	33	44	25	28	40	33	53	24	100

TABLE NO. 3.—INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1909.

DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES IN WEEKS AND MONTHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
All Causes.	Certified ...	204	35	47	31	317	88	85	73	45	55	40	32	44	49	35	39	902
	Uncertified ...	8	1	1	...	10	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	14
Common Infectious Diseases.	Small Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chicken-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	6	2	2	12
	Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2
	Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	3	8
Diarrhoeal Diseases.	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	2	4	1	1	2	2	4	1	22
	Diarrhoea, all forms	...	...	3	...	3	10	8	14	6	11	10	5	4	5	3	5	84
	Enteritis, Muco-enteritis,	...	...	...	...	...	6	7	4	4	7	3	5	2	1	3	1	43
	Gastro-enteritis	...	...	...	...	3	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
	Gastro-intestinal Catarrh	...	...	3	...	144	10	6	4	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	168
Wasting Diseases.	Premature Birth...	119	7	12	6	50	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62
	Congenital Defects	37	6	3	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Injury at Birth	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Want of Breast-milk, Starvation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	22	12	11	10	55	16	15	19	10	6	3	3	4	5	3	1	140
Tuberculous Diseases	Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	6
	Tuberculous Peritonitis: Tabes Mesenterica	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	5
	Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	7	2	...	2	13
	Erysipelas	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3
	Syphilis ...	...	...	1	2	4	2	2	3	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	14
Other Causes.	Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	2	1	3	1	...	3	1	1	18
	Convulsions	15	7	5	4	31	4	6	3	3	5	4	3	5	4	2	1	71
	Bronchitis	1	1	2	...	4	13	12	5	3	5	5	3	2	7	4	9	72
	Laryngitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Pneumonia	...	2	1	3	...	9	10	7	6	6	3	4	9	...	6	5	80
	Suffocation, overlaying...	3	...	1	...	4	6	5	3	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	23
	Other Causes	10	1	5	2	18	4	4	4	2	2	4	3	5	3	4	6	59
		212	36	48	31	327	90	86	73	45	55	40	32	44	49	36	39	916

Population (estimated to middle of 1909)		...	...	275,552
Deaths in the year {	legitimate	...	...	4003
	illegitimate	...	...	86
Deaths from all causes at all ages		...	...	4089

TABLE No. 4.—VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1909
AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.				TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.	Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	NETT DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.	
		Number.	Rate.*	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.					Number.	Rate.*
				Number.	Rate per 1000 Births registered.	Number.	Rate.*					
1899	234,270	7931	33.8	1404	177	4412	610	35	83	4440	18.9	
1900	238,736	7820	32.7	1436	183	4610	586	41	66	4635	19.3	
1901	241,622	7993	33.1	1409	180	4392	500	43	68	4417	18.3	
1902	245,448	7789	31.7	1081	138	4107	666	52	82	4138	16.8	
1903	249,639	7778	31.2	1274	163	4152	630	74	65	4143	16.6	
1904	253,865	7832	30.8	1416	181	4624	719	72	81	4633	18.2	
1905	258,127	7705	29.8	1189	153	4140	759	67	79	4152	16.0	
1906	262,426	7806	29.7	1254	181	4436	812	63	96	4459	17.0	
1907	266,762	7680	28.7	968	126	4246	724	64	95	4276	16.0	
1908	271,137	8167	30.1	1215	148	4377	732	43	88	4422	16.3	
Averages for years 1899-1908.	252,203	8501	31.1	1264	163	4349	673	55	80	4371	17.3	
1909	275,552	8037	29.1	916	114	4077	713	67	79	4089	14.8	

* Rates calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

TABLE No. 5.—CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE IN AGE PERIODS AND IN THE RESPECTIVE REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS NOTIFIED, ALSO THE NUMBER OF SUCH CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.							TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.							No. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.									
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.						Drypool.	Southcoates.	East Sculcoates.	West Sculcoates.	Humber.	Myton.	Newington.	Drypool.	Southcoates.	East Sculcoates.	West Sculcoates.	Humber.	Myton.	Newington.	No. Admitted from		Total Admissions.
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.															Ships.	Outside City Boundary.	
Measles	1013	72	588	337	8	8	...	174	54	113	191	103	229	149	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	6
Small Pox	6	...	...	1	1	4	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	3	...	9
Diphtheria [including Membraneous Group]	445	9	108	234	57	37	...	83	75	41	75	33	83	55	35	35	17	27	20	28	18	...	23	203
Erysipelas	191	13	9	15	14	125	15	35	19	27	13	23	40	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever.....	739	6	152	479	67	35	...	144	89	121	125	27	99	134	60	44	83	62	6	50	50	1	20	376
Enteric Fever ...	83	...	8	21	29	24	1	8	6	14	8	16	9	22	8	3	3	4	10	5	13	6	4	56
Continued Fever	8	...	1	6	..	1	...	1	3	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
PuerperalFever ...	21	...	1	...	4	16	...	5	1	3	6	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis	249	2	8	76	62	100	1	85	67	14	23	24	20	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
Beri Beri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
Isolation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	6	6	...	...	...	13	...	34
TOTALS.....	2755	102	875	1169	242	350	17	535	316	335	443	233	481	412	103	94	111	101	37	83	81	37	47	694

CHART SHOWING THE COMPARATIVE DEATH RATES
principal causes of DEATH during the year 1909.

Deaths from Zymotic Diseases

Deaths from other Diseases

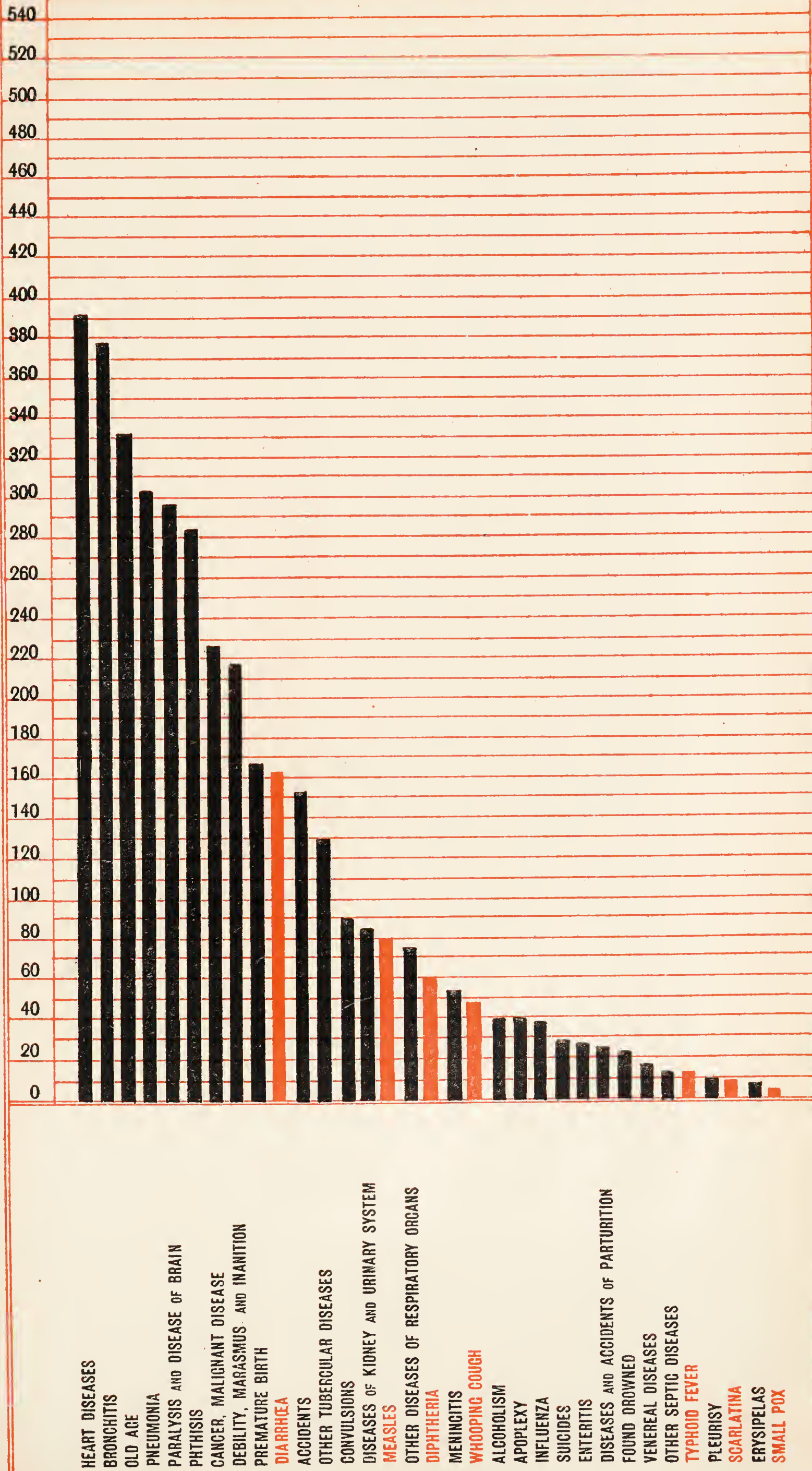


TABLE No. 6.—SHEWING BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND METEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS, 1909.

1909 FOUR WEEKS ENDED	TEMPERATURE.			Rainfall in inches	Mean humidity, saturation 100	Births	Birth-rate	DEATHS.				DEATHS FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES.							DEATH RATE PER 1000.		
	Mean	Highest	Lowest					All Causes	Under one year	Over one year and under five years	Over 25 years	Small Pox	Measles	Scarlatina	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough	Fever	Deaths from Diarrhoea	Zymotic	Diarrhoea	All causes
January 23...	36°	50°	12°	0.92	79	643	30.4	378	68	57	229	...	30	2	8	1	1	3	2.1	0.01	17.7
February 20...	36	54	19	0.96	85	642	30.2	361	80	38	210	...	10	...	5	4	..	4	1.0	0.01	17.0
March 20...	35	57	22	2.55	87	647	30.4	377	65	44	236	...	11	...	7	1	...	1	0.9	0.0	17.7
April 17...	46	68	29	1.44	74	633	29.8	334	48	29	214	...	5	1	3	...	...	1	0.4	0.0	15.7
May 15...	48	72	31	1.64	69	665	31.3	297	68	28	179	...	7	2	2	2	1	2	0.7	0.0	13.9
June 12...	53	79	33	1.34	71	631	29.7	279	61	25	166	...	3	...	3	6	2	3	0.8	0.01	13.1
July 10...	56	72	40	4.61	78	603	28.5	278	51	22	186	...	4	1	4	1	...	1	0.5	0.0	13.1
August 7...	59	80	47	5.17	77	621	29.2	229	48	24	130	...	5	...	2	4	...	3	0.6	0.01	10.7
September 4...	60	83	41	3.32	78	625	29.4	264	73	33	138	...	...	...	2	6	2	40	2.3	0.1	12.4
October 2...	54	68	40	1.20	85	616	29.0	296	99	31	149	...	2	...	1	4	1	63	3.3	0.2	13.9
October 30 ..	51	67	30	2.80	83	625	29.4	297	76	34	154	2	4	1	5	2	2	24	1.8	0.08	13.9
November 27...	42	58	26	0.54	83	576	27.1	309	76	29	179	...	1	1	7	10	..	7	1.2	0.02	14.5
December 25...	37	52	12	4.13	87	510	23.9	354	84	40	201	...	1	1	7	5	2	3	0.8	0.01	16.6

TABLE No. 7.—SHEWING THE BIRTH-RATE, DEATH-RATE, ZYMOTIC
AND INFANTILE MORTALITY, AND THE DISTRICTS IN WHICH
THEY HAVE OCCURRED, 1909.

DISTRICT.	Estimated Population.	Area in acres, excluding Dock areas.	Persons to an acre.	Birth-rate per 1000.	Death-rate from all causes per 1000.	Zymotic Death-rate per 1000.	Rate per 1000 of Deaths from all causes under 1 year.	Rate per 1000 of Deaths from all causes over 1 year and under 5 years.
Drypool	39539	2633	15.0	34.3	14.9	1.4	3.4	2.1
Southcoates	25696	1174	21.3	34.7	15.9	1.7	4.2	1.9
East Sculcoates .	31755	828	38.3	31.3	18.5	1.9	4.3	2.1
West Sculcoates.	47878	1856	25.8	25.5	13.0	0.9	2.6	0.8
Humber	31305	384	81.5	19.9	17.7	0.9	2.2	1.4
Myton	58670	665	88.2	26.0	13.5	1.3	3.1	1.4
Newington	40709	1470	27.6	35.2	13.3	1.4	3.8	1.5
City Total.....	275552	9010	34.4	29.1	14.8	1.3	3.3	1.5

TABLE No. 8.—SHEWING THE DEATHS FROM THE PRINCIPAL ZYMOTIC DISEASES
IN THE TWENTY YEARS, 1890 TO 1909.

DISEASE.	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	Proportion of deaths to 1,000 deaths in 1908.	Proportion of deaths to 1,000 deaths in 1909.
Plague	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Cholera	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
„ (English)...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Small Pox	3	...	...	9	3	...	...	1	...	144	17	...	...	6	4	3	10	1	...	2	.....	0.4
Measles	15	71	145	126	91	17	256	22	79	112	130	117	186	117	178	22	60	176	92	77	20.8	18.9
Scarlatina	25	19	24	33	27	38	54	62	27	42	42	16	17	7	12	26	9	15	3	12	0.6	2.9
Diphtheria	16	12	10	20	19	25	39	19	10	23	15	38	85	75	61	72	132	64	47	61	10.6	15.0
Whooping Cough ...	70	32	111	77	79	44	106	57	67	132	68	93	104	23	62	121	69	100	53	49	11.9	12.0
Fevers	35	37	31	96	34	49	61	53	57	43	48	55	45	17	37	22	48	15	22	12	4.9	2.9
Diarrhoea	183	122	176	474	72	524	191	451	365	295	404	411	101	308	523	339	400	129	427	163	96.5	40.2
Totals	347	293	499	835	335	697	707	666	605	791	724	738	538	553	877	605	728	500	644	376	145.6	92.7

TABLE No. 9.—SHEWING THE TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS AND THE DEATH RATE IN EACH DISTRICT DURING EACH QUARTER OF THE YEAR, also the Total Number of Deaths and the Death Rates in the City.

DISTRICTS.	1ST QUARTER.		2ND QUARTER.		3RD QUARTER.		4TH QUARTER.		Total No. of Deaths.	Death Rate per 1000.
	No. of Deaths.	Death Rate per 1000 per annum	No. of Deaths.	Death Rate per 1000 per annum	No. of Deaths.	Death Rate per 1000 per annum	No. of Deaths.	Death Rate per 1000 per annum		
Drypool	181	18·5	124	12·7	127	13·0	152	15·6	584	14·9
Southcoates	97	15·5	95	15·2	93	14·9	112	17·9	397	15·9
East Sculcoates.....	159	19·9	149	18·6	133	16·6	150	18·7	591	18·5
West Sculcoates ...	160	13·3	172	14·3	128	10·6	164	13·6	624	13·0
Humber	186	24·0	112	14·4	105	13·5	147	18·9	550	17·7
Myton	250	16·9	178	12·0	150	10·2	217	14·7	795	13·5
Newington	164	16·0	113	11·0	121	11·8	150	14·6	548	13·3
City total.....	1197	17·4	943	13·7	857	12·8	1092	15·8	4089	14·9

TABLE No. 10.—Returns made by the Vaccination Officers of the Hull and Sculcoates Unions respecting the VACCINATION of CHILDREN whose births were Registered during the year 1908.

Districts.	Births.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible.	Dead Unvaccinated.	Postponement by Certificate.	Not accounted for.	Conscientious Objection Certificates.
Drypool	1319	979	1	108	26	92	113
Southcoates	937	671	1	94	32	50	89
East Sculcoates.....	1019	775	7	96	6	41	94
West Sculcoates	1219	881	10	87	24	81	136
Humber	626	456	5	81	1	62	21
Myton	1635	1172	6	197	15	154	91
Newington.....	1514	977	8	177	41	204	107
Totals	8269	5911	38	840	145	684	651

TABLE No. 11.—BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE, AND ANALYSES OF THE ZYMOTIC DEATH RATES
IN TWENTY LARGE TOWNS.

CITIES AND BOROUGHES.	Population.	ANNUAL RATE PER 1000 LIVING.														Annual Rate of Mortality per 1000 living.		Percentage to total deaths.		
		Total Deaths 52 or 53 Weeks ended				Deaths from														
		Births in 52 weeks ended 1st Jan. 1910.	28th Dec., 1905.				Principal Epi- demic Diseases	Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diph- theria.	Whoop ing Cough.	Fevers.	Diarr- hoea.	Vio- lence.	Deaths under 1 year to 1000 Births.	Aged 60 years and up- wards.	Inquest cases.	Deaths in Public Institu- tions.	Uncer- tified causes of death.
			28th Dec., 1905.	28th Dec., 1907.	2nd Jan., 1909.	1st Jan., 1910.														
London	4,833,938	24.2	15.1	14.6	13.8	14.0	1.31	0.00	0.48	0.08	0.13	0.26	0.03	0.33	0.50	108	71.5	9.6	40.2	0.1
Liverpool	760,357	31.1	20.6	19.0	19.2	19.0	2.11	—	0.61	0.28	0.15	0.30	0.07	0.70	0.72	144	80.9	6.5	34.3	2.7
Manchester ...	655,435	27.8	19.2	18.1	18.2	17.9	1.81	—	0.62	0.26	0.17	0.19	0.14	0.43	0.75	134	87.3	7.5	29.2	0.8
Birmingham ...	563,629	26.6	16.8	16.2	15.9	15.4	2.03	—	0.93	0.19	0.16	0.26	0.04	0.45	0.50	134	72.9	4.1	24.9	3.3
Leeds.....	484,012	22.8	15.6	15.3	15.3	14.1	0.80	—	0.16	0.02	0.13	0.17	0.09	0.23	0.50	122	79.1	9.0	19.7	0.1
Sheffield.....	470,958	28.2	16.4	17.1	15.8	15.1	1.78	—	0.88	0.09	0.08	0.11	0.07	0.55	0.50	118	81.4	6.3	22.9	1.4
Bristol	377,642	22.6	14.5	13.2	13.6	12.7	0.87	0.02	0.24	0.03	0.14	0.14	0.03	0.27	0.50	100	67.9	8.7	25.1	0.1
West Ham.....	321,767	27.2	15.7	14.6	13.9	14.0	2.24	—	0.69	0.17	0.13	0.58	0.02	0.65	0.60	124	75.5	9.1	28.3	0.1
Bradford	293,983	18.8	16.1	14.8	15.5	14.5	0.68	—	0.08	0.07	0.17	0.15	0.05	0.16	0.49	116	84.4	8.5	21.2	0.3
Hull.....	275,552	29.4	16.9	16.1	16.2	14.9	1.38	0.01	0.31	0.04	0.23	0.18	0.04	0.57	0.75	114	70.0	10.2	20.6	0.8
Nottingham ...	263,443	25.7	16.1	17.5	15.2	16.3	1.67	—	0.54	0.04	0.10	0.22	0.08	0.69	0.46	150	78.7	5.8	20.6	0.5
Salford	241,950	27.9	18.3	17.7	17.8	18.0	2.45	—	0.80	0.34	0.44	0.19	0.18	0.50	0.63	141	89.5	7.3	24.5	0.5
Newcastle	281,584	27.3	17.1	15.9	16.0	14.8	1.22	—	0.40	0.11	0.19	0.26	0.06	0.20	0.41	119	75.2	8.0	18.7	0.1
Leicester	244,255	21.9	14.3	12.7	13.0	12.9	1.22	—	0.41	0.09	0.06	0.21	0.02	0.43	0.36	127	71.6	6.3	19.8	0.6
Portsmouth ...	214,726	27.2	14.9	16.0	13.8	14.2	1.42	—	0.49	0.09	0.31	0.13	0.15	0.25	0.55	96	66.7	9.4	23.7	0.6
Cardiff	195,303	25.8	14.0	15.0	13.0	13.1	0.85	0.01	0.11	0.04	0.07	0.26	0.04	0.32	0.54	103	78.5	9.9	21.4	0.1
Bolton	187,824	24.7	15.2	16.8	15.4	15.1	1.13	—	0.23	0.13	0.09	0.17	0.18	0.33	0.42	128	85.6	7.7	16.0	0.6
Sunderland ...	159,378	29.3	18.6	19.2	17.7	16.9	1.98	—	1.03	0.10	0.20	0.23	0.09	0.33	0.68	135	76.0	6.7	21.4	2.5
Oldham	143,301	27.4	18.8	19.4	19.8	19.1	1.09	—	0.33	0.11	0.10	0.11	0.08	0.36	0.41	119	98.2	6.3	16.0	0.1
Blackburn	136,959	22.9	16.0	16.9	15.7	16.3	1.49	—	0.31	0.38	0.15	0.17	0.13	0.35	0.53	126	85.9	5.6	17.5	1.4

Note.—In this Table when no deaths occurred, — is inserted.

TABLE No. 12.—MORTALITY IN TWENTY LARGE TOWNS, 1895-1909.

CITIES AND BOROUGHs.	Annual Death-rate per 1000 living (in years of 52 or 53 weeks).														
	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909
London	19.8	18.6	18.2	18.7	19.8	18.8	17.6	17.7	15.7	16.6	15.6	15.1	15.4	13.8	14.0
Liverpool	28.8	22.7	24.4	24.0	26.4	25.7	22.3	22.5	20.5	22.6	19.6	20.6	19.0	19.2	19.0
Manchester	25.2	22.6	23.1	21.9	24.6	24.1	22.1	20.0	19.7	21.3	18.0	19.2	18.1	18.2	17.9
Birmingham	20.3	20.8	21.6	20.0	20.8	21.5	20.5	18.6	17.8	19.9	16.2	16.8	16.2	15.9	15.4
Leeds	20.5	18.8	19.9	19.2	19.1	20.0	19.3	17.6	16.6	18.0	15.2	15.6	15.3	15.3	14.1
Sheffield	20.5	19.3	21.2	20.2	22.2	22.6	20.4	17.1	18.6	16.8	17.0	16.4	17.1	15.8	15.1
Bristol	18.1	16.9	17.2	17.2	18.2	16.7	16.0	17.4	14.3	15.6	14.6	14.5	13.2	13.6	12.7
West Ham	17.9	18.6	15.7	15.4	16.7	15.9	17.9	17.1	15.3	16.5	14.8	15.7	14.6	13.9	14.0
Bradford	19.9	16.5	17.4	17.6	18.4	16.4	16.8	15.8	16.4	17.6	15.2	16.1	14.8	15.5	14.5
Hull	20.8	18.9	18.6	18.4	19.3	19.7	18.6	17.2	16.9	18.6	16.3	16.9	16.0	16.2	14.9
Nottingham	19.0	17.5	18.8	17.7	20.0	19.1	18.5	16.7	16.9	17.7	16.5	16.1	17.5	15.2	16.3
Salford	25.6	22.6	23.9	22.7	23.8	25.1	21.7	19.3	19.0	21.2	16.9	18.3	17.7	17.8	18.0
Newcastle	20.5	18.5	19.1	21.4	20.6	19.5	21.9	19.9	19.2	19.4	16.8	17.1	15.9	16.0	14.8
Leicester	17.2	16.7	17.7	16.9	17.7	17.4	15.9	14.9	14.2	14.5	13.3	14.3	12.7	13.0	12.9
Portsmouth	17.8	16.6	16.2	16.3	19.7	17.3	17.9	16.8	14.7	16.9	16.6	14.9	16.0	13.8	14.2
Cardiff	18.2	16.8	14.9	14.8	15.4	13.8	15.8	16.8	14.0	14.8	13.4	14.0	15.0	13.0	13.1
*Bolton	...	...	...	...	19.9	19.5	18.2	16.9	17.5	16.9	15.1	15.2	16.8	15.4	15.1
Sunderland	21.8	19.8	19.7	22.6	21.5	21.4	21.4	19.5	19.9	19.5	18.6	18.6	19.2	17.7	16.9
Oldham	22.0	20.3	19.2	17.6	20.5	19.6	19.6	19.1	18.6	18.2	18.0	18.8	19.4	19.8	19.1
Blackburn	24.3	17.9	19.5	18.4	19.1	20.5	19.5	16.9	15.7	16.9	16.2	16.0	16.9	15.7	16.3

* NOTE—Not included in previous years.

TABLE No. 13.—DEATH-RATES from ALL CAUSES, from the PRINCIPAL EPIDEMIC DISEASES,
and from INFANTILE MORTALITY, in the TWENTY GREAT TOWNS, in the Five Years,
1894-1908 and in 1909.

CITIES AND BOROUGHS.	All Causes.		Small-Pox.		Measles.		Scarlet Fever.		Diphtheria.		Whooping- Cough.		Fever.		Diarrhoea.		Deaths under one year to 1000 Births	
	Five years, 1894-08	1909	Five years, 1904-08	1909	Five years, 1904-08	1909	Five years, 1904-08	1909	Five years, 1904-08	1909	Five years, 1904-08	1909	Five years, 1904-08	1909	Five years, 1904-08	1909	Five years, 1904-08	1909
London	14.9	14.0	0.00	0.00	0.39	0.48	0.11	0.08	0.15	0.13	0.30	0.26	0.05	0.03	0.71	0.33	127	108
Liverpool	20.2	19.0	0.00	—	0.55	0.61	0.26	0.28	0.20	0.15	0.43	0.30	0.12	0.07	1.45	0.70	161	144
Manchester ...	18.9	17.9	0.00	—	0.56	0.62	0.15	0.26	0.18	0.17	0.39	0.19	0.10	0.14	1.09	0.43	162	134
Birmingham ...	17.0	15.4	0.00	—	0.38	0.93	0.12	0.19	0.19	0.16	0.49	0.26	0.08	0.04	1.08	0.45	162	134
Leeds	15.9	14.1	0.00	—	0.44	0.16	0.09	0.02	0.12	0.13	0.33	0.17	0.09	0.09	0.76	0.23	149	122
Sheffield	16.6	15.1	0.00	—	0.46	0.88	0.24	0.09	0.13	0.08	0.35	0.11	0.10	0.07	1.29	0.55	154	118
Bristol	14.3	12.7	0.00	0.02	0.31	0.24	0.08	0.03	0.20	0.14	0.28	0.14	0.05	0.03	0.41	0.27	122	100
West Ham ...	15.1	14.0	0.00	—	0.52	0.69	0.15	0.17	0.22	0.13	0.39	0.58	0.11	0.02	1.44	0.65	145	124
Bradford	15.9	14.5	0.01	—	0.28	0.08	0.11	0.07	0.27	0.17	0.22	0.15	0.12	0.05	0.62	0.16	146	116
Hull	16.8	14.9	0.01	0.01	0.41	0.31	0.05	0.04	0.30	0.23	0.32	0.18	0.12	0.04	1.34	0.57	152	114
Nottingham ...	16.6	16.3	0.01	—	0.40	0.54	0.06	0.04	0.18	0.10	0.30	0.22	0.15	0.08	0.98	0.69	162	150
Salford	18.4	18.0	0.00	—	0.67	0.80	0.25	0.34	0.41	0.44	0.42	0.19	0.17	0.18	1.15	0.50	158	141
Newcastle	17.0	14.8	0.02	—	0.31	0.40	0.07	0.11	0.19	0.19	0.42	0.26	0.04	0.06	0.54	0.20	140	119
Leicester	13.5	12.9	0.00	—	0.34	0.41	0.13	0.09	0.06	0.06	0.26	0.21	0.04	0.02	0.84	0.43	149	127
Portsmouth ...	15.6	14.2	—	—	0.40	0.49	0.05	0.09	0.30	0.31	0.29	0.13	0.12	0.15	0.72	0.25	125	96
Cardiff	14.0	13.1	0.00	0.01	0.36	0.11	0.07	0.04	0.12	0.07	0.28	0.26	0.05	0.04	0.56	0.32	132	103
Bolton	15.9	15.1	0.00	—	0.38	0.23	0.11	0.13	0.12	0.09	0.34	0.17	0.20	0.18	0.88	0.33	154	128
Sunderland ...	18.7	16.9	0.00	—	0.38	1.03	0.05	0.10	0.21	0.20	0.44	0.23	0.14	0.09	0.82	0.33	144	135
Oldham	18.8	19.1	0.03	—	0.52	0.33	0.20	0.11	0.15	0.10	0.36	0.11	0.08	0.08	0.90	0.36	151	119
Blackburn	16.4	16.3	—	—	0.37	0.31	0.25	0.38	0.15	0.15	0.29	0.17	0.12	0.13	0.73	0.35	159	126

NOTE.—In this table 0.00 indicates that the deaths were too few to give a rate of 0.005 ; when no death occurred — is inserted.

Marriages.

During the year 1909 the number of marriages registered in the City was 2,261, as against 2,388 in 1908 and 2,400 in 1907. The marriages were distributed over the four quarters of the year as follows:—First quarter, 435; second quarter, 564; third quarter, 656; fourth quarter, 606.

The marriage-rate, *i.e.*, persons married to 1000 inhabitants, was 16·3 in 1909, as against 17·6 in 1908 and 17·9 in 1907.

The marriage-rate in England and Wales was 14·9 per 1000 in 1909, as compared with 14·9 in 1908, 15·8 in 1907 and 15·6 in 1906.

The following table shews the number of marriages that have taken place in Hull during the undermentioned years.

Year.	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909
No. of Marriages	2107	2094	2132	2099	2052	2111	2285	2400	2388	2261

Chief Epidemic Diseases.

Three hundred and seventy-five deaths have been recorded from the seven principal Zymotic diseases, a mortality at the rate of 1·3 per 1000 of the population, and distributed over the four quarters of the year as follows:—First quarter, 91; second quarter, 49; third quarter, 141; and fourth quarter, 94 respectively.

The death-rate from these diseases during the year 1909 in the seventy-six great towns, including London, averaged 1·42 of their estimated population. The average number of deaths from the seven principal Zymotic diseases for the past 20 years was 597. The highest aggregate death-rates from the seven principal Zymotic diseases above enumerated were 2·43 in Hanley, 2·45 in Salford, 2·48 in Middlesbrough, 2·60 in Wigan, 3·02 in Warrington and 3·66 in St. Helens.

The following table shews the death rates per 1000 from the seven principal Zymotic diseases in Hull for the years 1890 to 1909 :—

Year.	Seven Zymotic Diseases.	Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarla- tina.	Diphth- eria.	Whooping Cough.	Fevers.	Diarrhœa
1890	1·61	0·01	0·07	0·11	0·07	0·32	0·17	0·85
1891	1·45	—	0·35	0·09	0·05	0·15	0·18	0·60
1892	2·43	—	0·70	0·11	0·04	0·54	0·15	0·85
1893	4·01	0·04	0·59	0·15	0·09	0·36	0·45	2·27
1894	1·57	0·01	0·42	0·17	0·08	0·37	0·15	0·33
1895	3·21	—	0·07	0·17	0·11	0·20	0·22	2·41
1896	3·20	—	1·15	0·24	0·17	0·47	0·27	0·86
1897	2·96	—	0·09	0·27	0·08	0·25	0·23	2·00
1898	2·63	—	0·34	0·11	0·04	0·29	0·24	1·58
1899	3·38	0·61	0·47	0·17	0·09	0·56	0·18	1·26
1900	3·02	0·07	0·54	0·17	0·06	0·28	0·20	1·69
1901	3·02	—	0·48	0·06	0·15	0·38	0·22	1·70
1902	2·19	—	0·75	0·06	0·34	0·42	0·18	0·41
1903	2·22	0·02	0·46	0·02	0·30	0·09	0·06	1·23
1904	3·45	0·01	0·70	0·04	0·24	0·24	0·14	2·05
1905	2·34	0·01	0·08	0·10	0·27	0·46	0·08	1·31
1906	2·77	0·03	0·25	0·03	0·51	0·28	0·19	1·56
1907	1·87	0·00	0·65	0·05	0·24	0·37	0·05	0·48
1908	2·36	—	0·33	0·01	0·17	0·19	0·08	1·57
1909	1·35	0·007	0·29	0·03	0·21	0·17	0·04	0·59

NOTE.—In this Table 0·00 indicates that the deaths were too few to give a rate of 0·005 ; when no deaths occurred — is inserted.

Small Pox.

Two deaths from Small Pox were recorded during the year, the death rate being equal to 0·007 per 1,000. There were no deaths in 1908 and one in 1907.

There were only 14 deaths from Small Pox in the seventy-six great towns. The average number of deaths from Small Pox in the City during the past twenty years was 10 per annum.

Scarlatina.

Nine deaths have been reported from Scarlatina during the year, as against 3 in 1908 and 15 in 1907, being a mortality at the rate of 0·03 per 1000 per annum of the estimated population for the year, as compared with 0·11 for the seventy-six great towns of England and Wales. The deaths from Scarlatina were distributed over the four quarters of the year as follows :—First quarter, 2 ; second quarter, 4 ; third quarter, 0 ; and fourth quarter, 3. The average number of deaths from Scarlatina in the City during the past twenty years was 26.

Measles.

Measles accounted for 80 deaths in 1909, as against 92 deaths in 1908 and 176 in 1907. The death-rate from Measles was equal to 0·29 per 1000 per annum of the estimated population, as compared with 0·31 for the seventy-six great towns of England and Wales. The deaths from Measles were distributed over the four quarters of the year as follows :—First quarter, 51 ; second quarter, 15 ; third quarter, 9 ; and fourth quarter, 5. The average number of deaths from Measles in the City during the past twenty years was 104.

Diphtheria.

There have been 60 deaths from Diphtheria, as against 47 in 1908 and 64 in 1907. The death-rate was equal to 0·21 per 1000 per annum, as compared with 0·16 for the seventy-six great towns of England and Wales. The deaths from Diphtheria were distributed over the four quarters of the year as follows :—First quarter, 20 ; second quarter, 10 ; third quarter, 6 ; and fourth quarter, 24. The average number of deaths from Diphtheria in the City during the past twenty years was 42.

Whooping Cough.

Whooping Cough occasioned 49 deaths, as against 53 in 1908, and 100 in 1907. The death-rate was equal to 0·17 per

1000 per annum, as compared with 0.29 for the seventy-six great towns of England and Wales. The deaths from Whooping Cough were distributed over the four quarters of the year as follows :—First quarter, 6 ; second quarter, 9 ; third quarter, 15 ; and fourth quarter 19. The average number of deaths from Whooping Cough in the City during the past twenty years was 75.

Fever.

Fever, mainly Typhoid, caused 12 deaths, as against 22 in 1908 and 15 in 1907, being at the rate of 0.04 per 1000 of the estimated population, as compared with 0.8 for the seventy-six great towns of England and Wales. The deaths were distributed over the four quarters of the year as follows :—First quarter, 1 ; second quarter, 3 ; third quarter, 3 ; and fourth quarter, 5. The average number of deaths from Fever in the City during the past twenty years was 40.

Diarrhœa.

Diarrhœa occasioned 163 deaths, as against 427 in 1908 and 129 in 1907, a mortality of 0.59 per 1000 per annum of the estimated population. The average mortality from Diarrhœa for the seventy-six great towns was 0.65 per 1000 per annum. The deaths from Diarrhœa were distributed over the four quarters of the year as follows :—First quarter, 11 ; second quarter, 8 ; third quarter, 108 ; and fourth quarter, 36. The average number of deaths from Diarrhœa in the City during the past twenty years was 298.

Infantile Diarrhœa.

Of 163 deaths from Diarrhœa, 129 were children aged one year and under, and of this latter number 85 died in the autumnal quarter, 78 of whom were bottle-fed or had received a mixed diet, and 7 only had been breast-fed.

TABLE No. 14.—Shewing the number of DEATHS from TYPHOID FEVER, with the Age, Sex and District in which they occurred.

DISTRICTS.	0 to 1.		1 to 5.		5 to 15.		15 to 25.		25 to 65.		65 & up.		M.	F.	TOTAL.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
Drypool	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	2
Southcoates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
E. Sculcoates	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	1	3
W. Sculcoates	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	2
Humber	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Myton	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2
Newington	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
TOTALS.....	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	1	3	1	1	7	5	7	12

TABLE No. 15.—SHEWING TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM
DIARRHŒA DURING THE YEARS 1890 TO 1909 INCLUSIVE ;
ALSO THE NUMBER OF DEATHS OF CHILDREN OCCURRING
IN THE AUTUMNAL QUARTERS OF THE SAME YEARS.

Year.	Deaths during Year.		No. of Deaths during Autumnal Quarter.		
	Total Deaths.	No. of Deaths aged 1 year and under.	Aged 1 year and under.	Bottle Fed and Mixed Diet.	Breast Fed.
1890	183	140	89	72	17
1891	122	100	81	65	16
1892	176	131	106	98	8
1893	474	373	343	300	43
1894	72	59	32	26	6
1895	524	399	343	299	44
1896	191	154	133	108	25
1897	451	368	338	290	48
1898	365	325	259	235	24
1899	295	254	230	211	19
1900	404	322	277	227	50
1901	411	341	306	257	49
1902	101	81	38	35	3
1903	308	256	212	186	26
1904	523	422	390	309	81
1905	339	285	258	216	42
1906	409	309	270	240	30
1907	129	103	51	40	11
1908	427	342	276	237	39
1909	163	129	85	78	7

RAINFALL, TEMPERATURE, AND DIARRHŒA DEATHS (DURING DIARRHŒAL SEASON).

1907.																		
	WEEK ENDING																	
	July 6.	July 13.	July 20.	July 27.	Aug. 3.	Aug. 10.	Aug. 17.	Aug. 24.	Aug. 31.	Sept. 7.	Sept. 14.	Sept. 21.	Sept. 28.	Oct. 5.	Oct. 12.	Oct. 19.	Oct. 26.	Nov. 2.
Rainfall in inches . .	0.53	0.35	—	0.23	0.33	0.34	1.12	0.07	0.05	0.57	—	—	0.12	0.31	0.97	1.64	0.26	0.79
Earth temperature } 1 ft. below surface	56.0	55.2	59.5	57.4	59.1	59.7	60.0	57.8	56.7	54.8	55.5	54.4	53.4	53.4	51.4	50.1	48.8	47.1
Earth temperature } 4 ft. below surface	52.0	53.0	54.1	54.0	54.0	53.1	55.4	56.0	55.4	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	54.0	54.0	53.3	52.3	52.0
Deaths from Diarrhœa }	1	—	1	3	—	2	3	3	1	5	10	11	10	12	10	2	4	4
1908.																		
	WEEK ENDING																	
	July 11.	July 18.	July 25.	Aug. 1.	Aug. 8.	Aug. 15.	Aug. 22.	Aug. 29.	Sept. 5.	Sept. 12.	Sept. 19.	Sept. 26.	Oct. 3.	Oct. 10.	Oct. 17.	Oct. 24.	Oct. 31.	Nov. 7.
Rainfall in inches . . .	1.50	0.26	0.53	0.05	0.01	0.25	0.37	0.90	0.60	0.27	0.74	0.76	—	0.04	0.16	0.24	0.38	0.02
Earth temperature } 1 ft. below surface	63.3	67.4	62.1	62.3	62.8	59.7	57.2	57.4	55.0	53.7	52.8	55.1	55.4	54.8	52.8	55.1	48.0	48.7
Earth temperature } 4 ft. below surface	50.8	54.1	55.0	55.5	56.4	57.0	56.2	56.0	56.0	55.5	54.7	54.0	54.0	54.2	54.0	54.0	53.1	52.1
Deaths from Diarrhœa }	1	2	2	7	18	31	53	55	29	40	27	18	11	15	20	10	5	3
1909.																		
	WEEK ENDING																	
	July 10.	July 17.	July 24.	July 31.	Aug. 7.	Aug. 14.	Aug. 21.	Aug. 28.	Sept. 4.	Sept. 11.	Sept. 18.	Sept. 25.	Oct. 2.	Oct. 9.	Oct. 16.	Oct. 23.	Oct. 30.	Nov. 6.
Rainfall in inches . . .	1.45	0.41	0.17	1.88	2.71	—	2.27	0.42	0.63	0.33	0.63	0.03	0.21	0.66	1.16	0.43	0.55	0.08
Earth temperature } 1 ft. below surface	58.4	58.4	59.5	57.6	57.6	62.4	61.3	59.1	56.0	55.1	55.4	55.0	54.1	53.2	52.0	51.5	46.0	45.7
Earth temperature } 4 ft. below surface	54.0	52.6	54.0	56.3	57.8	57.8	56.3	57.0	56.1	56.0	55.5	55.0	54.1	54.0	53.5	53.0	52.1	51.0
Deaths from Diarrhœa }	1	—	1	—	4	1	7	12	10	12	21	15	12	13	5	9	3	4

Meteorological Observations

TAKEN BY H. B. WITTY, F.R. MET. SOC., AT PEARSON PARK.

Latitude 53° 45' North ; Longitude 0.16 West ; Height above sea (Ordnance datum) 6'00 feet.

1909.	At NINE H. A.M. LOCAL TIME.				At NINE H. P.M. LOCAL TIME.				TAKEN AT NINE H. P.M. LOCAL TIME.			
	Mean Reading of				Mean Reading of				Mean Reading of Self-registering Thermometers.			
	Barom-eter.	Attached Therm.	Dry Bulb Therm.	Wet Bulb Therm.	Barom-eter.	Attached Therm.	Dry Bulb Therm.	Wet Bulb Therm.	Max. in Air.	Min. in Air.	Max. in Rays of Sun.	Min. on Grass.
	in.	°	°	°	in.	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
January ..	30.133	46.0	36.7	35.0	30.106	48.0	37.0	36.0	41.8	32.0	50.8	27.9
February ..	30.150	47.0	36.9	35.5	30.164	48.5	37.0	36.0	43.6	32.0	63.5	27.0
March ..	29.544	47.7	38.0	36.9	29.540	49.7	38.0	36.9	44.6	33.0	73.6	29.6
April ..	30.010	55.5	50.0	45.5	30.016	58.0	45.6	42.9	56.9	38.0	103.0	31.0
May ..	30.175	57.5	54.9	49.6	30.171	59.0	49.6	46.5	60.5	42.0	107.7	35.0
June ..	30.040	59.9	55.7	52.0	30.055	61.0	51.8	49.7	60.0	47.0	107.0	42.7
July ..	29.931	63.0	60.0	56.0	29.942	64.0	57.5	55.0	65.7	51.8	111.6	47.0
August ..	30.039	64.5	62.0	58.0	30.037	65.5	58.5	56.0	69.8	52.0	115.0	48.5
September ..	30.108	60.7	55.7	53.0	30.118	61.8	53.0	51.0	60.0	47.0	93.0	43.0
October ..	29.814	59.5	51.8	49.4	29.807	61.4	51.0	48.7	58.0	44.7	83.6	39.9
November ..	30.047	51.0	42.0	40.0	30.027	53.9	42.8	40.9	47.0	36.7	64.0	31.0
December ..	29.654	47.8	39.0	37.8	29.664	49.0	39.0	38.0	42.9	33.0	48.0	29.9
Year ..	30.803	54.8	48.5	45.7	29.886	56.6	46.7	44.8	54.3	40.7	85.1	36.0

Meteorological Observations—Continued.

1909.	Average Amount of Cloud, 0-10			Sunshine, Total Hours.	RAINFALL.			WEATHER, NO. OF DAYS OF						WIND, NO. OF OBSERVATIONS OF								
	9-0 a.m.	9-0 p.m.	Mean.		Total for month.	Max.	Highest Max.	Rain.	Snow.	Hail.	Thunder-storm.	Absence of Sun.	Fog.	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	Calm.
January ..	6.5	4.0	5.2	15.7	in 0.65	in 0.11	{ 13th } { 14th }	14	5	—	—	21	8	—	—	—	—	—	10	6	3	12
February ..	6.7	5.8	6.2	46.9	1.05	0.68	4th	10	5	—	—	13	2	—	—	4	2	1	3	3	4	7
March ..	7.6	7.0	7.3	44.0	3.54	0.38	24th	22	9	1	—	13	5	—	—	1	5	3	5	1	3	9
April ..	4.7	4.0	4.3	138.0	1.75	1.02	14th	15	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	2	3	1	8	4	3	7
May ..	5.9	4.0	4.9	163.0	1.33	0.57	25th	12	1	1	—	3	—	—	—	2	1	6	1	5	4	5
June ..	8.0	7.5	7.7	86.1	3.16	0.85	24th	16	—	1	3	7	—	—	—	8	9	1	1	1	1	5
July ..	8.0	6.5	7.2	121.2	4.11	0.50	30th	18	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	2	1	—	1	11	9	2
August ..	6.0	5.8	5.9	177.0	5.86	2.68	1st	13	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	4	—	2	6	5	10
September ..	8.0	5.9	6.9	59.4	1.36	0.40	12th	17	—	—	—	6	1	—	—	3	2	1	2	2	—	16
October ..	7.0	5.0	6.0	80.7	2.84	0.47	3rd	22	—	—	1	10	—	—	—	3	1	1	10	5	3	7
November ..	6.0	5.0	5.5	52.9	0.58	0.15	22nd	14	3	1	—	10	4	—	—	7	2	—	3	5	1	11
December ..	7.8	5.0	6.4	10.4	4.56	0.83	21st	22	3	—	—	25	4	—	—	1	1	—	5	3	7	11
Year ..	6.8	5.4	6.1	82.8	30.79	0.72	—	195	27	6	5	112	26	14	33	32	17	24	51	52	43	102

TABLE No. 16.—SHEWING DIARRHŒA DEATHS 1ST JULY TO 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1909, ALSO IN CORRESPONDING PERIODS OF 1905-6-7-8.

REGISTRATION DISTRICT.	Population.	Total Deaths.	Death Rate per 1000 per annum.	AGE PERIODS.							SEX.		FOOD.		ROOMS IN HOUSE					SANITARY CON- VENIENCE	
				0 to 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 60.	60 to 80.	80 & up.			Breast Fed.	Mixed Diet	2	3	4	5	6 & up.	W.C.	Privy.
											M.	F.									
Drypool ..	39539	17	1·7	11	5	—	—	—	—	1	7	10	1	16	—	5	5	4	3	3	14
Southcoates ..	25696	14	2·1	10	4	—	—	—	—	—	8	6	1	13	2	2	5	4	1	2	12
East Sculcoates	31755	29	3·6	18	9	1	—	—	—	1	16	13	2	27	1	7	18	2	1	5	24
West Sculcoates	47878	8	0·6	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	8	—	—	5	2	1	2	6
Humber ..	31305	7	0·9	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	1	6	—	—	2	5	—	1	6
Myton ..	58670	15	1·0	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	6	1	14	1	2	4	7	1	3	12
Newington ..	40709	18	1·7	17	1	—	—	—	—	—	9	9	1	17	—	—	10	6	2	5	13
Totals ..	275,552	108	1·5	85	20	1	—	—	—	2	58	50	7	101	4	16	49	30	9	21	87
Corresponding period 1908	271137	332	1·2	276	40	—	—	7	9	—	167	165	45	287	24	41	188	48	31	57	275
“ 1907	266762	67	0·25	51	14	—	—	2	—	—	37	30	13	54	3	5	35	8	16	12	55
“ 1906	262426	345	5·2	370	53	—	1	7	12	2	169	176	40	305	10	33	177	55	70	53	292
“ 1905	258127	301	5·0	258	32	1	—	1	8	1	152	149	42	259	12	26	174	46	43	30	271

INFECTIOUS DISEASES (NOTIFICATION) ACT, 1889.

Adopted 1st February, 1890.

Months. 1909.	Cholera	Plague.	Small Pox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Typhus Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Continued Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Group.	Erysipelas.	Totals.
January	...	...	...	54	37	...	6	2	1	...	...	15	115
February	...	...	...	33	64	...	4	...	...	...	...	11	112
March	...	...	...	42	48	...	5	1	1	...	...	21	118
April	...	...	...	27	35	...	2	6	1	...	...	14	85
May	...	...	...	30	24	...	5	1	3	...	...	18	81
June	...	...	...	60	31	...	6	4	1	...	1	13	116
July	...	...	1	37	24	...	10	3	...	...	...	9	84
August	...	...	...	48	25	...	3	...	...	...	...	22	98
September	...	...	...	77	33	...	14	...	...	...	...	15	139
October	...	...	5	115	35	...	9	1	...	...	...	15	180
November	...	...	...	99	42	...	13	2	...	...	...	19	175
December	...	...	...	117	47	...	6	1	1	...	...	19	191
TOTALS ...	...	...	6	739	445	...	83	21	8	...	1	191	1494

Measles—

{
 MAXIMUM
 MEAN
 MINIMUM

0.0 indicates that the deaths were too few to give a rate of 0.005

Inquests.

The number of deaths which have formed the subject of a Coroner's inquiry was 421, as against 403 in 1908 and 413 in 1907. The Coroner also investigated the circumstances attending the deaths of 34 persons (20 males and 14 females), in which he did not consider it necessary to hold inquests.

The following table shews the number of Inquests and the months in which they have been held :—

1909.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January ..	25	17	42
February ..	20	12	32
March	27	23	50
April	22	14	36
May	20	13	33
June	23	11	34
July	22	7	29
August	19	11	30
September ..	20	10	30
October ..	22	13	35
November ..	19	19	38
December ..	19	13	32
	258	163	421

Cancer.

Cancer contributed 229 deaths, as against 240 in 1908 and 231 in 1907, the rate for the respective years being 0.83, 0.88 and 0.86.

Phthisis.

Two hundred and eighty-five deaths from Phthisis were reported, as against 326 in 1908 and 302 in 1907, being equal to 1.03, 1.20 and 1.13 per 1,000 per annum respectively.

Under the system of Voluntary Notification of Consumption initiated by the Sanitary Committee in 1905, two hundred and forty-nine cases have been notified by medical practitioners during the year.

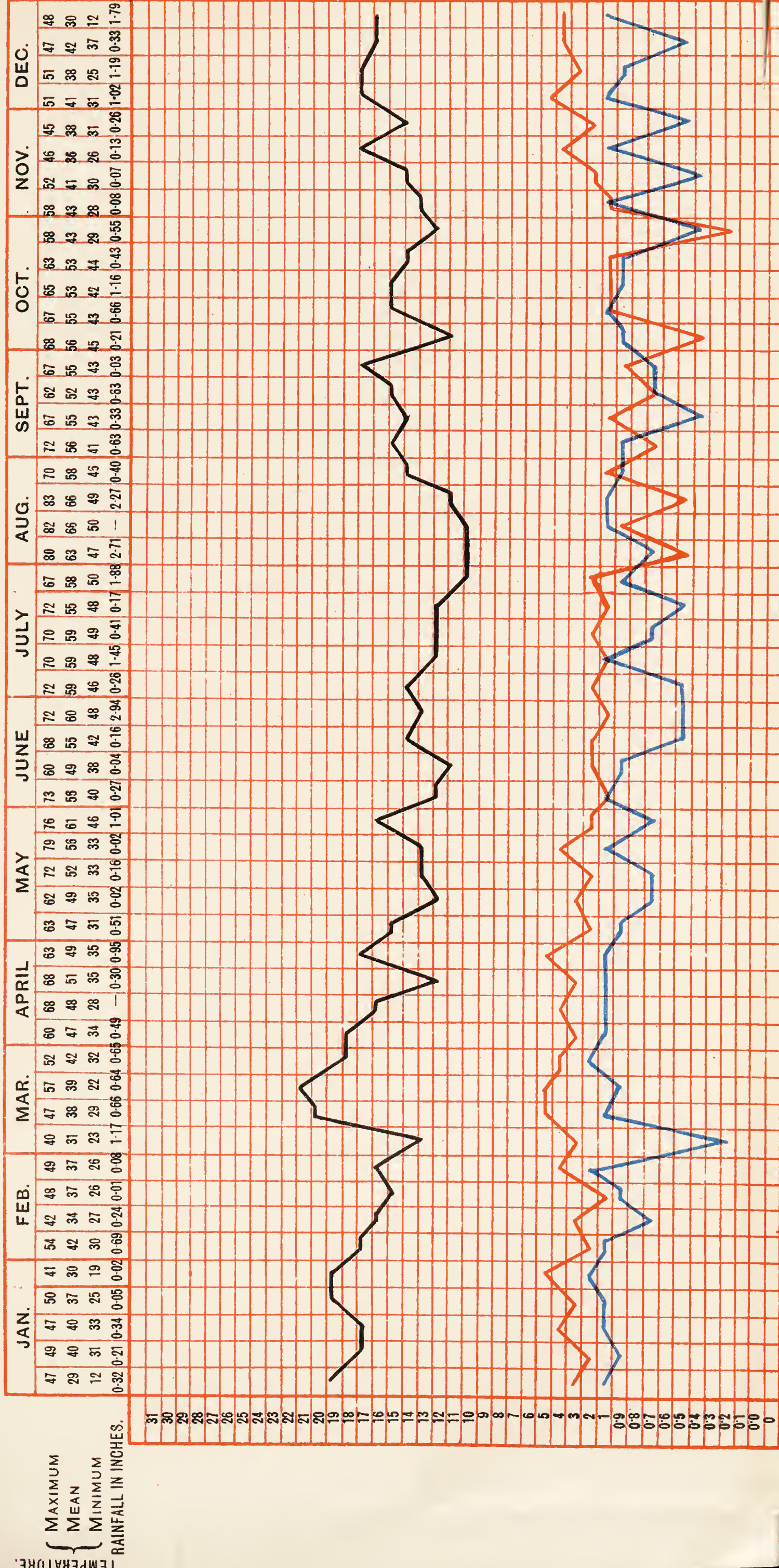
The Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1908, issued by the Local Government Board, which came into operation on the 1st January, 1909, make it obligatory on Poor Law Medical Officers to notify to the Public Health Department all cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis occurring amongst the inmates of Poor Law Institutions or amongst persons under the care of District Medical Officers ; also for the notification of changes of address.

During the year notification was received of 212 cases of Consumption. The District Relieving Officers also notified the change of address of seven patients under medical treatment, and the Masters of the respective Workhouses notified the address of twenty-six consumptive patients leaving those institutions.

Investigation of each of these cases continues to be carried out, printed instructions and verbal advice as to precautions to be adopted are given, and in the case of death, disinfection is carried out by the officials of the Sanitary Department.

CHART shewing the DEATH RATES per 1000 from DISEASES of the RESPIRATORY ORGANS, CONSUMPTION, and from all causes, together with the TEMPERATURE and RAINFALL in weeks.

DEATH RATES: All Causes ————— Respiratory Organs — Consumption —



0.0 indicates that the deaths were too few to give a rate of 0.005

Disease Map.

I append to my Report a Map of the City, shewing the distribution of deaths from Diarrhœa, Small Pox, Whooping Cough, Measles, Typhoid Fever, Scarlatina, and Diphtheria.

Bacteriology.

The following statement shews the result of the Bacteriological examination of specimens submitted to the City Bacteriologist during the year.

DISEASE SUSPECTED.	NUMBER OF CASES.	RESULT.		
		Positive.	Doubtful.	Negative.
Diphtheria ...	256	114	8	134
Typhoid Fever	25	3	2	20
Pneumonia ...	3	3	—	—
Ringworm ...	37	17	1	19
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	1	—	—	1
TOTALS...	322	137	11	174

Hospitals.

Six hundred and eleven patients have been admitted during the year 1909, as against 499 in 1908 and 726 in 1907.

Of the cases admitted into hospital, 355 were suffering from Scarlatina, 179 from Diphtheria, 46 from Typhoid Fever, 1 from Continued Fever, 2 from Measles, and 22 were admitted for isolation.

The admissions were distributed over the four quarters of the year as follows :—

1st quarter.	2nd quarter.	3rd quarter.	4th quarter.
120	127	171	193

Seven hundred and thirty-nine cases of Scarlatina were notified to the Authority, of which number 355, or 48.0%, were removed to the Sanatorium for isolation. Of the 355

admitted, 6 proved fatal, giving a case fatality of 1.6% of the cases admitted, as against 0.4% in 1908 and 2.4% in 1907.

Eighty-three cases of Typhoid Fever were notified, of which number 46, or 55.4%, were admitted to the Hospitals. Of this latter number, 4 proved fatal, giving a case mortality of 8.6%, as against 26.2% for 1908, and 14.6% for 1907.

Four hundred and forty-five persons were notified as suffering from Diphtheria. Of this number, 179, or 40.2%, were removed to the Hospitals for isolation. Of the 179 admitted, 26 proved fatal, giving a case mortality of 14.5%, as against 11.8% in 1908 and 10.2% in 1907.

The percentage of deaths from all causes to the total admissions was equal to 6.5%, as against 8.2% during the year 1908 and 6.1% during the year 1907.

The average stay of each patient was 49 days.

NOTE.—In addition to the above, the following cases were admitted from outside the City, or from vessels arriving in Port :—Small Pox, 3 ; Measles, 4 ; Scarlatina, 21 ; Diphtheria, 24 ; Typhoid Fever, 10 ; Chicken Pox, 3 ; Beri Beri, 6 ; and 12 persons were removed for isolation, having been in contact with cases of infectious disease.

With a view to securing a wholesome food supply to the hospitals, informal samples are from time to time taken and submitted to the City Analyst for examination.

During the year nineteen informal samples of food (including three samples of milk taken on delivery) taken from the stores at the hospitals were examined. Only one sample of milk proved to be of poor quality (4 per cent. deficient in milk fat), the others being of good quality and free from preservatives. Three samples of butter were genuine and free from preservatives, and contained only normal amounts of water. One sample of “ Mixed Coffee ” contained 60 per cent. of Chicory, and one sample of (polished) Rice was found to contain a small quantity

of foreign mineral matter—less than 0·05 per cent. The remaining samples were : — Sugar (3), Demerara Sugar (2), Tea (3), Pepper (2), and Malt Vinegar (1), all of which were genuine and of good quality.

As a precaution against the possibility of tuberculous milk being supplied to the hospitals, the Committee, when advertising for tenders, stipulate (1) that preference will be given to dairies supplied only by cows which have been subjected to the tuberculine test, and (2) that the premises and appointments must be passed by the Medical Officer of Health as satisfactory, and be subject at all times to inspection by him and his staff.

The following table shews the number of Cases Admitted into the Hospitals in age periods, and the diseases from which they were suffering, and includes Patients admitted from ships and from outlying districts, as well as those from within the City boundary:—

DISEASES.	AGE OF PATIENTS ON ADMISSION.									Port cases and cases admitted from outside Authorities		TOTALS.
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 up-wards	Port cases.	Cases from outside authorities.	
Small Pox ...	...	...	1	2	1	4	1	...	...	3	...	9
Measles	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	6
Scarlatina.....	1	100	230	32	11	1	1	...	...	1	20	376
Diphtheria ...	7	82	80	28	3	3	...	...	...	...	24	203
Typhoid Fever ...	...	7	21	11	11	5	1	...	...	6	4	56
Chicken Pox	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
Cont'ued Fever ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Beri-Beri	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	6	...	6
Isolation	...	3	9	9	7	3	1	2	...	12	...	34
Totals.....	9	197	343	86	34	19	4	2	...	35	48	694

Table shewing the number of the deaths which occurred in the Hospitals and the districts from which they were removed.

Cause of Death.	Drypool.	Southcoates.	East Sculcoates.	West Sculcoates.	Humber.	Myton.	Newington.	Port Cases.	Cases from Outside Authorities.	TOTALS.
Small Pox.....	..	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlatina	...	2	2	1	...	...	1	...	1	7
Diphtheria ...	5	8	...	2	1	7	3	...	4	30
Typhoid Fever	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	4
Beri-Beri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
*Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
*Infective Endocarditis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Totals	6	10	3	5	2	7	5	4	5	47

* Diagnosis doubtful on admission.

TABLE No. 17.—The following TABLE gives the NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS INTO THE HOSPITALS including Port Cases and those from outlying districts from 1890 to 1909.

DISEASES.	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909
Plague	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera.....	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small Pox.....	22	2	10	178	34	4	4	7	4	800	104	3	...	...	86	47	29	18	...	9
Measles.....	4	13	12	24	21	...	2	7	5	5	1	5	5	...	6	3	12	18	18	6
Scarlatina.....	114	77	192	286	291	494	400	481	221	285	336	295	382	219	275	331	261	332	244	376
Diphtheria	11	11	13	9	10	12	2	...	...	2	10	57	202	183	164	224	358	216	192	203
Typhus Fever ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhoid Fever...	33	55	36	210	86	98	97	67	86	80	60	94	85	40	121	62	137	49	86	56
Chol. Diarrhoea ..	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea	...	...	7	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croup	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Erysipelas	8	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beri Beri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	3	...	6
Cerebro Spinal Fever.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Chicken Pox.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	...	3
Isolation	12	7	9	6	1	1	2	...	4	7	7	26	64	74	104	122	105	86	35	34
Totals	204	168	284	726	444	610	507	562	321	1179	518	488	748	616	756	789	911	732	575	694

Women Inspectors' Department. Midwives Act, 1902.

During the year 1909, in accordance with Section 10, Midwives Act, 1902, forty-five midwives notified their intention to practice within your area. As shewn on the annexed table, twelve were hospital-trained certificated midwives and thirty-three *bona-fide* (viz.; untrained certificated) midwives. The total number practising shews a decrease of seven from the preceding year 1908 and a decrease of thirteen from the year 1905. Though no shortage of midwives occurs at present, the decrease points to the necessity of some provision being made for the training of suitable women. The cost of training, however, appears to be a barrier to many who would discharge the duties both efficiently and well.

No case of misconduct was reported to the Local Supervising Authority within the year. Two midwives were summoned to appear before the Medical Officer of Health for breaches of the rules and were cautioned by him against a recurrence.

One midwife (*bona fide*) died in the month of December and five trained midwives removed from the area.

During the year one hundred and ninety-two visits of inspection were paid to the midwives. One hundred and fifty-three cases of "Still-birth," nineteen cases of "Death of infant," and seventeen cases of "Puerperal Fever," as shewn on the annexed table, were investigated. In all cases of Puerperal Fever occurring in the practice of a midwife, quarantine is imposed until Rule E., Section 5, Central Midwives' Board Rules, is complied with.

Notification of Births Act, 1907.

The above Act, which came into force on March 9th, 1908, is carried out under the supervision of the Inspector of Midwives. During the month of March, 1909, two additional women were appointed, making a total of four Assistant

Inspectors now at work. The total number of births notified during the year was 7,161, being equal to 89·1 per cent. of the total births registered. The number of first visits to infants paid was 4,809, and the number of re-visits 3,206, making a total of 8,075.

Natural feeding is encouraged in all cases where the health of the mother permits, and combined feeding (*viz.*, breast and bottle) where the natural supply is insufficient. Soaked bread, biscuits and patent foods are discouraged until such time as weaning commences.

The reception given to the Health Inspectors has been most encouraging, the mothers apparently looking forward to the visit. The instructions given with regard to feeding and rearing of infants are usually well received, and in very many instances re-visits show that the advice given has been acted upon, especially with regard to bottle-fed babies, the flat bottle, on the advice of the Inspector, being substituted for the objectionable long-tube bottle.

In many instances the greater cleanliness of the house shows a distinct improvement. The success attending the working of the Notification of Births Act is probably largely attributable to the Health Inspectors refraining from visiting until such time as the Medical Practitioner or midwife has ceased attending.

The kindly help given by Medical Practitioners and midwives in apprising parents of the visit from the Health Inspector is a valuable asset, and our warmest thanks are due to them for their co-operation. One hundred and ninety-six special requests to visit were received.

One thousand two hundred and seventy-six houses visited were without backways, and the contents of the privy, when emptied, are carried through the house. This must undoubtedly be prejudicial to the health of all the occupants, but most especially so with young infants, whose rapid development during the first year of life calls for the purest

atmosphere obtainable, if health and vigour are to be secured. In the case of bottle-fed infants, the milk when delivered to the consumer should be stored under the most hygienic conditions, but with such an objectionable state of things this is impossible.

The deaths of children under twelve months during the year shews a decrease of 38 as compared with the average for the previous five years, and though this may be largely attributable to the cool summer, it is not too much to hope that the carrying out of the Midwives Act and the Notifications of Births Act are playing their part in stemming the tide of the infantile death-rate.

Miscellaneous Work.

The miscellaneous work in this department includes the investigation of Phthisis, Diarrhœa, Whooping Cough, Neglected Children, &c., the unclassified visits totalling 2,965. The number of complaints forwarded to the Chief Sanitary Inspector was 211.

CLASSIFICATION OF WORK CARRIED OUT BY THE WOMEN INSPECTORS.

MONTH ENDED.		MIDWIVES ACT, 1902.														Notification of Birth Act, 1907 (Came into Operation March 9th, 1908).										Miscellaneous Visits, Etc.					
		No. Notifications of intention to practice received from Midwives.	No. Hospital Trained Midwives.	No. Bona-fide Midwives.	No. Midwives deceased, removed from area or retired.	No. Inspections paid to Midwives.	No. Notifications "Medical Help" received.	No. Notifications "Death of Mother" received.	No. Notifications "Death of Infant" received.	No. Notifications Still-born Infants investigated.	No. Notifications Burial Still-born Infants Received.	No. Notifications Puerperal Fever Investigated.	No. Breach of C.M.B. Rules Investigated.	No. Complaints of Midwives Received and Investigated.	No. Unverified Women taking title of Midwife.	No. Births Notified.	No. Breast-fed Infants visited.	No. do. re-visited.	No. Bottle-fed Infants Visited.	No. do. re-visited.	No. Breast & Bottle-fed Infnts. visited	No. do. re-visited.	No. Mixed-diet fed infants Visited.	No. do. re-visited.	Total.	No. Whooping Cough Cases Investigated.	No. Diarrhoea Cases Investigated.	No. Phthiical cases investigated.	No. "Vermineous" and "Dirty" Children Visited.	Other Visits to make Enquiries, Etc.	
Jan.	23	40	9	31	0	20	10	0	1	6	12	1	0	0	0	597	180	38	13	11	5	9	7	26	289	0	1	0	0	1	134
Feb.	20	0	0	0	0	25	28	0	1	7	19	0	0	0	0	581	132	104	10	18	2	9	11	134	420	2	0	0	0	5	179
Mar.	20	0	0	0	0	9	14	0	2	19	21	1	1	1	0	555	127	126	36	49	12	10	8	133	501	2	0	0	0	5	212
Apr.	17	0	0	0	0	12	23	0	2	4	17	4	0	0	0	572	353	61	29	27	14	4	30	22	540	2	1	101	2	2	243
May	15	0	0	0	0	20	13	0	2	14	29	1	0	0	0	556	433	116	55	45	17	5	40	31	742	3	0	38	9	273	
June	12	2	2	0	0	13	15	0	1	10	20	3	0	0	0	576	357	142	38	71	18	4	77	25	732	0	2	21	12	230	
July	10	3	1	2	0	10	19	0	2	12	15	3	1	2	0	568	337	89	34	36	9	7	9	18	539	0	2	29	10	221	
Aug.	7	0	0	0	0	20	18	0	0	12	18	0	0	0	0	536	315	104	31	39	13	7	15	23	547	3	3	19	1	194	
Sept.	4	0	0	0	2	8	12	0	0	20	28	0	0	0	0	579	393	150	44	43	14	20	13	46	723	12	20	21	2	184	
Oct.	2	0	0	0	1	23	16	0	0	23	12	1	6	0	0	545	311	130	38	52	11	15	25	91	673	10	36	18	2	265	
Oct.	30	0	0	0	1	6	18	0	1	6	16	0	0	0	0	522	393	188	36	62	17	8	24	99	827	1	25	27	15	270	
Nov.	27	0	0	0	1	14	18	0	3	14	15	2	0	0	0	431	353	240	39	71	13	27	15	114	872	2	2	16	20	308	
Dec.	25	0	0	0	1	12	15	0	4	12	26	1	0	0	0	549	313	148	23	53	12	12	15	94	670	3	0	17	5	252	
		45	12	33	6	192	219	0	19	159	248	17	2	3	0	7161	3997	1636	426	577	157	137	289	856	8075	40	92	307	89	2965	

Women Inspectors' Department.

TOTAL VISITS FOR EACH DEPARTMENT.

District.	Estimated Population.	District Boundaries.	Inspector.	Visits.
	275,552	Whole City, for work under Midwives' Act.	M. Harrison, Inspector of Midwives	1142
1	78,423	Whitefriargate, High Street, Old Town, Commercial Road, West Dock Street, Hessle Road, Staniforth Place, Convent Lane, Porter Street, Carr Lane.	W. Kirkus, Asst. Inspector	2927
2	51,106	Savile Street, Charlotte Street (left hand side), Lime Street, Groves, Cleveland Street, Wilmington, Stoneferry, Beverley Road (left hand side), Prospect Street (left hand side).	M. Bower, Asst. Inspector	3533
3	78,296	Waterworks Street, Anlaby Road, Newington, Newland, Spring Bank (all streets to Beverley Road), Prospect St. (right hand side).	J. Evans, Asst. Inspector (appointed March, 1909)	2016
4	67,727	New Cleveland St. (all streets to Lime St.), St. Mark's Street, Dansom Lane, Southcoates Lane, Hedon Road, Drypool.	J. H. Miller, Asst. Inspector (appointed March, 1909)	2277
			TOTAL..	11895

PUERPERAL FEVER CASES CLASSIFIED, 1909, TOTAL 17.

	No.	Per Cent.
Cases attended by Medical Practitioners ..	7	41.18
„ „ „ Hospital Trained Midwives	5	29.41
„ „ „ Bona fide Midwives ..	1	5.88
„ „ „ “ Handy ” Women ..	2	11.76
Diagnosis Doubtful	2	11.76
Total ..	17	
Deaths	7	41.18

Housing of the Working Classes Acts, 1890-1903.

Fifty-seven dwelling-houses have been surveyed and represented to the Unhealthy Dwellings Committee as being unfit for human habitation. The Committee in each instance have visited and inspected the same, and Statutory Notices were served upon the respective owners, &c.

Ninety-two dwelling-houses have been demolished and their sites cleared. Twenty-one dwelling-houses structurally altered to plans allowed by the Committee, and rendered habitable or converted into warehouses, sheds, &c.

It was not found necessary during the year to apply to the Court for Closing Orders ; the Owners either demolished or rendered the houses habitable in accordance with the Statutory Notices served upon them.

Also thirty-eight dwelling-houses have been demolished by the owners after a sanitary survey had been made with a view of making representations to the Committee that they were unfit for human habitation, these dwelling-houses being in the locality of those recently condemned and demolished by the Committee.

From the year 1898, The Housing of the Working Classes Acts have been in operation throughout the City, resulting in 1,030 dwelling-houses being represented to the City Council as being unfit for human habitation. Of these seven hundred and seventy-nine were demolished and their sites cleared, ninety converted into warehouses, eighteen into workshops, and one hundred and forty-three structurally altered, repaired and made reasonably habitable.

It was found necessary to apply to the Court of Summary Jurisdiction for Closing Orders of two hundred and forty dwelling-houses, and in each instance the application was granted, the area covered by the condemned dwelling-houses in the aggregate being about $8\frac{1}{4}$ acres.

Many of the open spaces remain unbuilt upon, and being located in the older and congested parts of the city allow of

an interchange of air and access of light to other unwholesome dwelling-houses in the immediate proximity.

It should also be borne in mind that several hundred houses, many of which might have been represented as unfit for habitation, have, in the carrying out of the great street improvements undertaken by the Corporation in recent years, been abolished, whilst many others, adjoining or in the vicinity of condemned houses, have been voluntarily demolished by the owners.

House-to-House Inspection.

The usual House-to-House Inspection has been continued during the year by the special Inspectors detailed for that purpose. They have made 2,663 inspections. Fifty-four notices were served for the abatement of nuisances, and 479 re-visits made to ascertain whether notices have been complied with.

Owing to the changes in the staff and the inspectors having been relegated to other duties, this work has not received as much attention as could be desired, but now that the vacancies in the staff have been filled, the house-to-house work will be resumed.

NUMBER OF DWELLING-HOUSES REPRESENTED AS UNFIT FOR
HUMAN HABITATION.

Date of Representation.	No. of Houses.	Situation.
1909.		
February 12th	37	Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37 and 38, Charles Square, Wincolmlee.
February 12th	2	Two houses at the rear of No. 26, Charles Square, Wincolmlee, known as Nos. 1 and 2, Baker's Yard.
February 12th	2	Nos. 1 and 2, Little Lane, Humber Street.
May 7th ..	16	Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20, Edward's Square, New George Street.
Total ..	57	

NUMBER OF HOUSES RENDERED HABITABLE OR CONVERTED
INTO WAREHOUSES, SHEDS, &C.

Date.	No. of Houses.	Situation.
1909.		
December	6	Nos. 11, 12, 14, 15, 17 and 18, Oxford Terrace, Porter Street.
December	8	Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, Mary's Place, Great Thornton Street.
December	5	Nos. 1, 3, 4, 6 and 7, Thornton Place, Great Thornton Street.
December	2	Nos. 1 and 2, Little Lane, Humber Street.
Total ..	21	

NUMBER OF HOUSES DEMOLISHED.

Date.	No. of Houses.	Situation.
1909.		
March 16th and May 7th ..	37	Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37 and 38, Charles Square, Wincolmlee.
May 7th ..	2	Two houses at the rear of No. 26, Charles Square, Wincolmlee, known as Nos. 1 and 2, Baker's Yard.
May 7th ..	5	Nos. 1, 2 and 3, John's Buildings, and Nos. 5 and 6, New George Street.
May 7th ..	3	Nos. 1, 2 and 3, Albion Place, Collier Street.
May 7th ..	3	Nos. 1, 2 and 3, Ada's Place, Middle Street.
December	16	Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20, Edward's Square, New George Street.
December	8	Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, Robinson's Square, New George Street.
December	2	13 and 16, Oxford Terrace, Porter Street.
December	2	Nos. 2 and 5, Thornton Place, Great Thornton Street.
December	14	Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, Esther's Buildings, Osborne Street.
Total ..	92	

Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909.

This Act is divided into four parts. The first relates to the Housing of the Working Classes ; the second to Town Planning ; the third to certain miscellaneous matters relating to the appointment by County Councils, of Medical Officers of Health, and of Public Health and Housing Committees, and the assistance which such councils may give to societies interested in housing ; while the fourth merely relates to certain supplementary matters and to repeals and titles.

The whole Act, including the provisions relating to Town Planning, applies to Scotland as well as England and Wales.

The aim of the legislature in the new Act has been simplification in administration and procedure, and an extension of the powers of all authorities.

Part III. of the principal Act, relating to Working Class Lodging Houses, was formerly adoptive. It now takes effect in all districts, as if it had been duly adopted, and powers are given to local authorities to lay out and construct public streets, or roads on lands acquired under the part of the Act, or to contribute to the cost of such construction.

In dealing with unhealthy dwellings it is no longer necessary for a local authority to obtain a Closing Order from a Magistrate or Justices. They may make the Order themselves, subject to the right of the person aggrieved to appeal to the Local Government Board, whose decision is final. The former provisions relating to the making of Closing and Demolition Orders are repealed.

The right of appeal to a Court of Quarter Sessions from an Order by a local authority for the demolition of unhealthy dwellings is now taken away, and an appeal to the Local Government Board substituted. This also applies to any Order of a local authority made under Part II. of the Principal Act, where an appeal is given by the Act of 1909 to the Board.

The new Act, which consolidates many previous Acts framed with a view to the better housing and the improvement

of the sanitation of the houses of our poorer population, with the increased powers which it confers upon Municipal Authorities, must, in the near future, have a far-reaching and beneficial effect upon the general physique of the nation.

Housing reform implies much more than sanitation in the home and its surroundings. The growth of our large urban communities has brought about a new condition of life which can only be dealt with by new methods of treatment.

The health or otherwise of a community may be gauged by its density of population and the accumulation of filth, which is not only the means of originating, but propagating disease. The insidious and indistinctly recognisable deleterious effects upon health of a continued exposure of persons is often more marked in the case of impure air than of impure water. The evil effects of such exposure is slowly, but surely, laid in such a manner as often to escape the observation of the expert medical man, who sees in a case of blood deterioration, brought about by impure air, one of imperfect or defective assimilation.

I believe there is an intimate relationship between the housing accommodation and dietetics on the one hand, and physical efficiency and educational progress on the other. The children from our poorer and more densely populated districts do not shew the same perception for education as those placed in better circumstances and surroundings, and this, no doubt, may be attributed in a great measure to the circumstances under which they live.

It has been ascertained that only some $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the children attending the public elementary schools attain to anything like distinction in after life, whereas the percentage was 10 per cent. in the case of children attending higher or middle-class schools.

The diseases more especially due to congestion of population and density per house or per room are such as tuberculosis, typhus fever, diphtheria and scarlatina, and these diseases subsequently spread to areas in which there is no overcrowding.

It is a recognised statistical law that the mean duration of life decreases as the proximity of one individual to another increases. The houses in localities which we to-day wish to reform were erected by the sanction of the Local Authorities in the past, and while it is the owner's duty to keep his property in repair, it is the duty of the Local Authority to see that this is done, and, further, to see that houses comply, as far as practicable, with modern ideas and requirements.

If we are to maintain and improve our position as a nation, it must be remembered that our health is of supreme importance, and Local Authorities must remember that cities and towns are only units of the Empire, and that they are responsible for the welfare of these units, upon which the Empire is dependent.

There may be reasons and excuses for poverty, but there is no adequate reason for dirt. Filth and dirt do not only infect where they stand, but transmit their infective power far beyond their location through the agency of flies, or by infection being conveyed through water supplies or defective drainage. The respectable and law-abiding poor, who necessarily occupy the cheapest houses in the most densely populated parts of our cities, are not the people who are the difficulty. It is the dirty, drunken and dissolute folk, who form by far the greatest part of dwellers in the slums of our large cities.

In order to solve the problem of the gradual extinction of insanitary houses and the possible improvement of some, we must be assisted by the dwellers themselves.

The problem of how to deal with insanitary properties differs in various towns. In some it may be desirable to pull down the houses entirely and rebuild new dwellings on the sites, while in others it might be possible to so repair and alter the already existing dwellings as to make them reasonably habitable. The latter course is an exceedingly doubtful one, as in my experience, sooner or later, the properties again fall into disrepair, and, therefore, the action taken does not lead to any permanent improvement.

Buildings of a suitable elevation and wider spaces between them seem to be a necessity for the future, especially in our large industrial and commercial centres. The essential requirements of every dwelling, however small, in my opinion, should be self-contained, so that the responsibility for their cleanliness and preservation can be definitely fixed.

In this class of property, each dwelling-house should, as far as possible, be adapted for the class of people by whom it is intended they should be occupied, and in planning them, regard should be had to the provision of open spaces to be used as playgrounds and airing grounds.

Flats or double-storied buildings are not to be commended, as wherever a common occupancy is resorted to, the conveniences and yards attached thereto become more or less neglected.

Whilst much good has been effected under the old Housing Acts, much more remains to be done, and I believe it is only by an enlargement of the policy pursued in the past, namely, by the total closure of insanitary areas, the laying out of such areas and building thereon dwellings according to modern requirements and suitable for the class of people who would be displaced, that the desired improvements and the present and future housing requirements can be met.

It was especially noted, when making our sanitary surveys, that in some districts many houses which might be condemnable were occupied, but could scarcely be dealt with, except under some formulated scheme which has for its furtherance a sanitary improvement. Many of these houses, however, are in the vicinity of the docks and industrial centres, where workmen are employed at early and late hours and often throughout the night, and of necessity desire to live as near as possible to their work.

I admit that the easy modes of locomotion provided by the Municipality has been the means in recent years of inducing many of our artizans to live in the outlying districts, where

there is better housing accommodation and less overcrowding, but there remains a class who have possibly no choice but to live in the immediate vicinity of their occupation.

Notwithstanding the improvement brought about by the condemning of dilapidated houses and the clearing of small insanitary areas, the carrying out of this work has undoubtedly led to other localities similarly populated becoming more crowded, and to many of the displaced inhabitants migrating into some of the larger houses which are let off in tenements.

The number of dwellings occupied as houses let-in-lodgings has in recent years materially increased, and although bye-laws have been made for their regulation to provide against overcrowding, and to secure adequate sanitary conveniences, still they do not limit the number of inhabitants living within a specific area.

Overcrowding does not produce a specific disease without the introduction of a peculiar germ or toxin produced by germ life, but such diseases when once brought about rapidly increase and assume a more virulent type in conditions of overcrowding where the general laws of health are often disregarded.

In Hull there are some 10,616 houses mostly situated in the more crowded localities, without secondary means of access, and where the contents of the soilpit have to be carried through the house, 620 of these sanitary conveniences being provided with removable pails.

The accumulation of excretal matter in the immediate vicinity of dwellings cannot but be detrimental to the health of the inhabitants of such houses, and, in my opinion, is the cause of our high infantile mortality. This is borne out by the experience in those large towns where the privy system has been superseded by the water carriage system, and where a decreased mortality has been brought about.

The removal of the excreta from the dwellings is not only a menace to health of their inhabitants, but is also a nuisance

to the residents of the thoroughfares through which it has to be conveyed. The carriage of such large quantities of noxious matter through the city and suburbs at a time when people are proceeding to their business is most offensive and has been the cause of frequent complaints.

For the reasons I have stated, it is essential that steps should be taken to formulate a well-thought-out scheme, under the provisions of the new Act, embodying practical and scientific principles, with a view of its early adoption.

Public Mortuary.

Table shewing the number of bodies admitted to, and the number of inquests and post-mortems held at, the Mortuary.

Month ended.	Bodies Admitted.			No. of Post-Mortems.			No. of Inquests.	Deaths from Drowning.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.
January	18	14	32	17	13	30	32	3	1	4
February	17	19	36	15	8	23	26	2	1	3
March	19	16	35	15	13	28	35	2	—	2
April ...	15	15	30	14	14	28	29	—	—	—
May ...	13	11	24	9	11	20	24	4	1	5
June ...	18	9	27	15	9	24	27	1	—	1
July ...	18	7	25	13	5	18	25	4	—	4
August	13	8	21	8	5	13	21	5	2	7
September	19	6	25	12	4	16	25	4	1	5
October	11	12	23	10	11	21	22	1	1	2
November	18	15	33	13	14	27	32	1	—	1
December	7	10	17	6	10	16	17	—	1	1
Totals...	186	142	328	147	117	264	315	27	8	35

TABLE SHEWING THE TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM DROWNING DURING THE LAST TEN YEARS.

Year ..	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	Total
Deaths.	41	.. 20	.. 28	.. 28	.. 30	.. 18	.. 26	.. 44	.. 38	.. 35	..308

New Dwelling-Houses.

One hundred and twenty-seven plans for 1506 dwelling-houses were approved by the City Corporation during the year 1909, as compared with 1117 in 1908 and 905 in 1907.

Public Baths.

During the year two hundred and eighty-nine thousand six hundred and sixty-two persons have availed themselves of the use of the Public Baths, particulars of which are given below.

YEAR.	TRIPPETT.	BEVERLEY ROAD.	MADELEY STREET.	EAST HULL.	NEWINGTON (OPEN AIR).
1900	38417	...	57059	58041	.....
1901	24919	...	57790	60549	.....
1902	18806	...	46748	53540	.....
1903	19795	...	56891	66230	.....
1904	Closed	...	68550	85097	.....
1905	...	101249	73704	81235	.....
1906	...	114984	73121	77677	.....
1907	...	117409	82536	83301	.....
1908	...	121652	83778	84642	16033
1909	...	115425	82957	81977	9303

NOTE.—Trippett Baths closed 1904, Beverley Road Baths opened 1905, and Newington (Open Air) Baths opened 1908.

Distribution of Disinfectants.

A gratuitous supply of fluid and powder disinfectant has been given where infectious disease has existed and in other suitable cases. A free use of carbolic disinfecting powder has been made in connection with the excreta and house refuse collection.

Lodging Houses.

Common Lodging Houses.—Under the provisions of the Kingston upon Hull Corporation Act, 1903, common lodging houses are registered for one year only, from the 1st January.

Twenty-nine renewals were granted, which, together with three new houses which were registered, made a total of 31 houses on the register at the close of the year.

These 31 houses contain 306 rooms or cubicles, affording accommodation for 1,474 lodgers.

A medical survey has been made of all the houses during the year, and each house has been re-measured and the beds so apportioned as to allow a minimum of 300 cubic feet for each inmate.

Your Inspector has made 1,427 day and 156 night inspections of the houses. No overcrowding was detected, but from time to time minor defects have been discovered and steps taken with a view to the defects being remedied.

The night inspections revealed the fact that in the majority of the houses 25 per cent. of the beds were vacant, thus shewing that the accommodation in this class of house is ample.

Seamen's Lodging Houses.—Yearly licenses are granted from the 1st January for this class of house in accordance with the provisions of the City's byelaws.

On the 31st December there were 25 houses on the register, containing 603 rooms or cubicles, and affording accommodation for 756 lodgers.

A systematic inspection of the houses has been made by your Inspector, he having made 984 day and 73 night inspections during the year. No overcrowding was discovered.

Section 33 of the byelaws requires the keeper of a seamen's lodging house to keep a register (supplied by the Authority) in which he must record the name, age and nationality of every seaman received into his house, and the date when leaving the house. This provides a check against overcrowding. Generally speaking, the byelaws have been fairly well observed, and their enforcement has lead to a decided improvement in this class of house.

It was found necessary in one instance to institute legal proceedings for a breach of the byelaws, when a fine of £3, including costs and a solicitor's fee, was inflicted.

Houses-Let-in-Lodgings.

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT 1909.

Total Number of Houses on Register at end of 1908 ..	266
„ „ „ Registered during 1909 ..	73
Total	339
Total Number of Houses cancelled for various reasons ..	36
„ „ „ occupied as Houses - Let - in - Lodgings at end of 1909	303
Registered Number of Rooms in the 303 Houses ..	1644
Number of persons found occupying same	2166
Total number of persons registered to accommodate ..	3557
Number of notices served requiring landlord to provide information necessary for registration	95
Number of applications received	92
Notices not complied with	3
New Registrations	73
Transfer of landlord	19
Ceased to keep lodgers	2
Application form not yet received	1
Total	95

Number of circulars (informal) issued to landlords showing the number of persons allowed to occupy the rooms 105

During the year breaches of the Bye-Laws were reported in twenty-two instances, in thirteen of which letters of caution were sent by the Town Clerk, and nine ordered for legal proceedings.

In eight of the cases ordered for proceedings the necessary work was carried out before a summons could be issued, and in one case a summons was issued and the hearing of the case taken on January 13th, 1910.

INSPECTION DEPARTMENT, 1909.

Total number of visits to Houses-Let-in-Lodgings ..	3568
Number of visits to houses exempt from Bye-Laws, &c.	68
Total number of inspections	3636
Number of notices issued during the year :—	
<i>Re</i> breaches of Bye-Laws	196
<i>Re</i> cleansing and limewashing	279
Total	475
Notices in hand at end of year	11
Total number of notices complied with ..	464
Number of verbal cautions given during the year ..	340
,, ,, letters sent	50
SUMMARY OF WORK CARRIED OUT DURING THE YEAR.	
Overcrowding of rooms discontinued	67
Cellar dwellings closed	12
Premises cleansed and limewashed	319
New water-closets provided	3
,, drainage	2
Choked water-closets cleansed	11
,, drains & gullies	20
Water-closet cisterns repaired	19
Dust bins provided	10
Spouting repaired	15
Privies repaired	48
Yard pavement repaired	17
Roofs and ceilings	40
Walls and floors	22
Offensive animals removed	15
Accumulations of refuse removed	39
Liquid and solid refuse removed from rooms ..	25
Dirty floors of rooms, staircases, &c., cleansed ..	153
,, pavement of yards cleansed	47
,, privy seats and floors cleansed	62
,, privies, improperly used	38
Total	984

Offensive Trades, Smoke, &c., Nuisances.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.—During the year 3,293 day and 51 night inspections have been made of premises registered to carry on various offensive trades, and wherever nuisances or contraventions of the regulations have been detected, steps have been taken to have the defects remedied.

SMOKE NUISANCES.—The factory and manufacturing chimneys in the city have received the strict attention of your inspectors, and, in the course of the year, 278 special observations have been taken, varying from 30 minutes to two hours. Seven hundred and sixteen inspections of these premises have been made, resulting in 48 letters of caution being sent to various proprietors and three statutory notices being served for the abatement of nuisances.

Statutory notices have also been served in ten cases for the reconstruction of fish-curing houses to secure the abatement of smoke nuisances. The improvement in the premises where alterations have been carried out at the instigation of this department has conferred a great benefit upon the residents in the localities in which they are situated.

PIGSTIES.—During the year steady progress has been made in the enforcement of the new byelaws, some 2,059 inspections having been made of premises at which pigs are or were being kept. Copies of the byelaws have been delivered to all persons known to be keeping pigs, and 13 statutory notices have been served requiring various persons to cease to keep pigs. Several plans for the erection of new sties in accordance with the requirements have been submitted and approved. It was found necessary to institute proceedings in two cases.

REMOVAL OF OFFENSIVE MATERIAL.—For contravening the byelaws with respect to the removal of offensive or noxious matter, proceedings were taken against five persons, and a conviction obtained in each case.

Fertilizers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1906.

Six informal samples of feeding stuffs were examined by the City Analyst during the last quarter of the year, consisting of barley meal (3), maize meal (2), and bran (1). With the exception of two samples of barley meal, all were certified to be pure and genuine as described by the label. Two of the samples of barley meal were found to contain small quantities of foreign matters, such as leaves, almond shells, &c., the presence of which was no doubt accidental.

Food Inspection.

The Food Inspection in the City is carried out by Mr. James McPhail, M.R.C.V.S., &c., Chief Foods Inspector, with four assistants, whose duties include Inspection of Meat, Fish, Fruit, Cowsheds and Dairies, and Cows therein, also the Inspection of all Retail Shops in the City where food is sold.

Summary of Seizures during the Year.

	lbs.
Beef	75603
Mutton	8587
Pork	15390
Veal	3143
Fruit	360978
Vegetables	76024
Fish	659027
Poultry, Game, &c.	2639
Total	<u>1,201,391</u>

The following statement shows the number of carcasses, &c., seized during the year :—

	Beasts.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Calves.	Total.
No. of Carcasses..	72	83 $\frac{3}{4}$	107	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	314 $\frac{1}{4}$

Tuberculosis.—The Inspection of Carcasses affected with this disease has been carried out upon the basis of the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Tuberculosis.

Number of seizures of animals affected with Tuberculosis :

Cows	..	..	..	..	28½
Heifers	..	..	..	..	10
Bullocks		..	..	..	9½
Bulls	..	..	..	..	3
Calves	..	..	..	..	2
Pigs	..	..	..	..	72
Total	..	..	..	..	125

Bacteriology.

In addition to ordinary routine examinations, 90 special examinations were made, with :—

Negative Results.. .. 81

Positive Results—

<i>e.g.</i> , Anthrax	..	..	..	..	2	}	9
Tuberculosis (Cow's Sputum)	..				1		
Contagious Broncho-Pneumonia					4		
Uremia (Crystals)	..	..			1		
Malignant Œdema	..	..			1		

Epizootic Diseases.

There have been 2 outbreaks of Swine Fever, as against 2 in 1907. Eleven animals were affected, five of which died from the disease, and the remainder were slaughtered. Three animals which had been in contact were not affected.

The whole of the affected animals were condemned and the carcasses removed to the Destructor for cremation.

CAUSE OF SEIZURE OF CARCASSES.

No. of Beast	Description.	Cause of Seizure.	No. of Sheep.	Cause of Seizure.	No. of Pigs.	Cause of Seizure.	No. of Calves	Cause of Seizure.
28½	Cows	Tuberculosis	19	Decomposition	72	Tuberculosis	2	Tuberculosis
10	Heifers	do.	14	do.	15	Liver Disease and Dropsy	22	Emaciation
9½	Bullocks	do.	17	Parturition			7	Decomposition
3	Bulls	do.	13	Liver Disease & Dropsy	5	Liver Disease and Jaundice	8	Jaundice and Emaciation
4	Cows	Parturient Disease	4	do.				
3½	Cows	Anasarca and Emaciation	5	Nephritis & Jaundice	5	Enteritis	7	Pleurisy and Peritonitis
		Traumatism	4	Rheumatoid Arthritis	5	Decomposition		
21½	Cows	do.	1	do.	1	Pleurisy	3	Phrenitis
1¼	Heifer	do.	4	Enteritis	2	Rickets	1	Amyloid Disease
4	Bullock	do.	3	Asphyxia	1	Asphyxia	1	Purpura
1½	Bullocks	Purpura	3	Pyæmia	1	Swine Erysipelas		Hæmorrhagica
		Hæmorrhagica	2	Pleurisy	1		½	Traumatism
		do.	1	Traumatism				
1	Cow			do.				
1	Cow	Malignant Oedema	1	Purpura Hæmorrhagica				
1	Bullock	do.	1	Lymphadenoma				
1	Cow	Anthrax	1	Septic Peritonitis				
1	Bull	do.	1	Malignant Oedema				
1	Heifer	Septicaemia	1	Abscess				
1	Cow	Uremia		Empyema				
1	Cow	Traumatic	1					
		Pericarditis						
1	Cow	Gangrenous Mammitis						
72			83¾		107		51½	

TABLE SHEWING QUANTITY OF PIECES OF MEAT SEIZED,
APART FROM CARCASSES AND OFFAL.

Beef. lbs.	Mutton. lbs.	Pork. lbs.	Veal. lbs.	Total Pieces of Meat.
5688	494½	427½	69	6679 lbs.

TABLE SHEWING QUANTITY OF OFFAL SEIZED.

Description.	Beast.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Calves.
Sets of Offal.. ..	97	61	103	10
Sets of Lungs	280	159	43	3
Livers	465½	240	83	18
Heads	42	26	9	1
Kidneys	56	107	18	4
Stomachs	16	8	1	—
Spleens	49	—	7	—
Udders	61	13	2	—
Tongues	42	—	—	—
Sweetbreads.. ..	226	—	—	—
Hearts	23	5	6	—
Mesenteries	1	1	3	—
Uteri	3	—	1	—
Plucks	—	241	25	7
Sets Intestines	4	1	2	—
Boxes Tripe	2	—	—	—
Tins Corned Beef	1	—	—	—
Boxes Kidneys	16	—	—	—

TABLE SHEWING THE CAUSE OF SEIZURE AND THE RESULTS OF LEGAL PROCEEDINGS, &c.

Date.	Description.			Proceedings.		Results.
				Reported to Sanitary Committee.	Referred to Town Clerk.	
1909.						
Jan. 9	Pig's Lungs	..	..	1	1	Judgment respited on payment of 16/- including costs and half solicitor's fee
Jan. 27	Pig's Pluck, less Lungs, and 36 lbs. of Faggot Meat	..	..			
" 29	(a) Pig's Pluck	..	..	1	1	Cautioned by Sanitary Committee
Feb. 9	(b) Sheep Pluck	..	..	1	1	Fined £3 10s. including costs, and solicitor's fees in each case
" 6	2 Pig Kidneys	..	..	1	1	Cautioned by Sanitary Committee
" 22	8 Bags Chestnuts	..	..	1	1	Fined £1 11s. including costs, and solicitor's fee
" 26	3 Pig Plucks and 1 Sheep Pluck	..	..	1	1	Fined £5 including costs
April 7	(a) 7 Raw Haddocks	..	..	1	1	(a) Fined 6/- including costs
	(b) 3 Cooked Haddocks	..	..	1	1	(b) Fined 6/- including costs
" 30	Quantity of Herrings and Smoked Fish	..	..	1	1	Fined 10/- including costs
June 21	Quantity of Bacon	..	..	1	1	Fined 10/- including costs

June 21	100 Eggs	..	..	..	..	Unsound	..	..	1	1	Summons dismissed
July 13	104 large jars Fruit Pulp, 2 large jars Jam and 1 small jar of Mincemeat	..	..	..	..	Unsound	..	..	1	1	Summons withdrawn, the Company having gone into voluntary liquidation the day prior to issue of summons
July 27	(a) Quantity of Pears	..	..	..	..	Unsound	..	..	1	1	(a) Fined 10/- including costs
" 27	(b) Quantity of Pears	..	..	..	..	Unsound	..	..	1	1	(b) Fined 10/- including costs
" 27	(c) Quantity of Pears	..	..	..	..	Unsound	..	..	1	1	(c) Fined 10/- including costs
Aug. 10	13 Chips Black Currants	..	..	..	..	Unsound	..	..	1	1	Judgment respited on payment of costs
" 26	7 bales and 2 bags Salt Fish	..	..	..	..	Unsound	..	..	1	1	No action taken
Oct. 2	23 lbs. Pears	..	..	..	..	Unsound	..	..	1	1	Fined £1 16s. including costs
" 12	1 Bag Walnuts	..	..	..	..	Unsound	..	..	1	1	Appeared before Sanitary Committee. No legal action taken
Dec. 30	Quantity Beef and Mutton	..	..	..	..	Decomposition	..	..	1	1	Cautioned by Sanitary Committee
Dec. 31	Quantity of Beef and Mutton	..	..	..	..	Decomposition	..	..	1	1	Cautioned by Sanitary Committee
Mar. 29 to April 1	(a) Using slaughterhouse without being licensed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	(a) Fined 10/- including costs
	(b) Using slaughterhouse without being licensed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	(b) Summons dismissed

Date.	Description.	Cause of Seizure.	Proceedings.		Results.
			Reported to Sanitary Committee.	Referred to Town Clerk.	
1909.					
	(c) Using slaughterhouse without being licensed .. .. .	.. .. .	1	1	(c) Summons dismissed
	(d) Using slaughterhouse without being licensed .. .. .	.. .. .	1	1	(d) No case
Aug. 19 to Aug. 26	(a) Occupying building as cowshed, without providing lighting, ventilation, &c., to the Corporation's satisfaction .. .. .	.. .. .	1	1	(a) Fined £1 and costs
Aug. 19 to Aug. 26	(b) Suffering 15 cows to be milked whilst udders and teats were not clean .. .. .	.. .. .	1	1	(b) Fined £5 and costs
Aug. 19 to Aug. 26	(c) Failing to cause floor of cowshed to be swept and all dung, &c., to be removed as often as necessary .. .. .	.. .. .	1	1	(c) Fined £5 and costs
Dec. 21	Using two sheds and one stable as cowsheds contrary to the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order, 1885 .. .. .	.. .. .	1	1	Fined 15/- including costs on each of three summonses

NOTE.—In addition to the above, 7 lots of Meat or Offal were seized in illegal possession, and the owners were warned by the Visiting Inspector, and 5 destruction orders were also obtained, but no further action was taken.

PARTICULARS OF FISH, GAME, FRUIT, VEGETABLES,
&c., SEIZED DURING THE YEAR 1909.

Fish, &c.

Herrings	..	..	..	..	487176 lbs.
Plaice	..	..	..	..	53343 „
Codfish	..	..	..	..	30781 „
Haddocks	..	..	..	..	21656 „
Catfish	..	..	..	..	18200 „
Cockles	..	..	..	..	13384 „
Mackerel	..	..	..	..	10970 „
Shrimps and Prawns	..	..	..	..	4906 „
Mussels	..	..	..	..	3800 „
Winkles	..	..	..	..	3136 „
Halibut	..	..	..	..	3039 „
Dabs	..	..	..	..	2870 „
Dried Fish	..	..	..	..	1298 „
Skate	..	..	..	..	1132 „
Salmon and Trout	..	..	..	..	975 „
Crabs	..	..	..	..	571 „
Smelt	..	..	..	..	495 „
Megerams	..	..	..	..	294 „
Witches	..	..	..	..	292 „
Whelks	..	..	..	..	224 „
Hake	..	..	..	..	182 „
Oysters	..	..	..	..	112 „
Bloaters	..	..	..	..	58 „
Kippers	..	..	..	..	28 „
Ling	..	..	..	..	28 „
Smoked Haddocks	..	..	..	..	28 „
Lobsters	..	..	..	..	28 „
Smoked Fillets	..	..	..	..	14 „
Anchovies	..	..	..	..	7 „
Total	..	..	..	..	659027 lbs.

Game, &c.

Rabbits..	..	..	..	..	1844 lbs.
Hares ..	..	..	..	..	290 „
Fowls ..	..	..	..	..	132 „
Rooks ..	..	..	..	..	84 „
Black Game ..	..	..	..	..	80 „
Wood Pigeons ..	..	..	..	..	62 „
Grouse ...	..	..	..	..	42 „
Ptarmigan ..	..	..	..	..	31 „
Partridges ..	..	..	..	..	25 „
Caper Cailzie ..	..	..	..	..	24 „
Pheasants ..	..	..	..	..	16 „
Pigeons ..	..	..	..	..	9 „
Total					2639 lbs.

Fruit.

Plums ..	..	..	..	..	136490 lbs.
Cherries..	..	..	..	..	29135 „
Pears ..	..	..	..	..	24043 „
Greengages ..	..	..	..	..	23308 „
Lemons ..	..	..	..	..	21232 „
Red Currants ..	..	..	..	..	19517 „
Black Currants ..	..	..	..	..	16417 „
Grapes ..	..	..	..	..	16156 „
Apples ..	..	..	..	..	13473 „
Chestnuts ..	..	..	..	..	12360 „
Jam and Fruit Pulp ..	..	..	..	..	11942 „
Apricots ..	..	..	..	..	11659 „
Gooseberries ..	..	..	..	..	10112 „
Bilberries ..	..	..	..	..	4600 „
Strawberries ..	..	..	..	..	2726 „
Peaches ..	..	..	..	..	1980 „
Damsons ..	..	..	..	..	1968 „
Carried forward ..					357118 lbs.

				Brought forward ..	357118 lbs.
Walnuts	..	..	..	..	1815 „
Bananas	..	..	..	..	840 „
Cranberries	..	..	..	..	599 „
Raspberries	..	..	..	..	296 „
Oranges ..	..	..	..	..	280 „
Dates ..	..	..	..	..	30 „
	Total	..	..	..	360978 lbs.

Vegetables, &c.

Onions ..	..	..	..	..	57456 lbs.
Potatoes	..	..	..	..	5904 „
Tomatoes	..	..	..	..	5357 „
Lettuce ..	..	..	..	..	3470 „
Yeast ..	..	..	..	..	1371 „
Beans ..	..	..	..	..	672 „
Red Cabbages ..	..	..	..	..	420 „
Sweets ..	..	..	..	..	224 „
Curd ..	..	..	..	..	224 „
Radishes	..	..	..	..	200 „
Horse Radish ..	..	..	..	..	119 „
Carrots ..	..	..	..	..	112 „
Cress ..	..	..	..	..	100 „
Sugar ..	..	..	..	..	100 „
Peas ..	..	..	..	..	80 „
Cheese ..	..	..	..	..	70 „
Endive ..	..	..	..	..	56 „
Artichokes	..	..	..	..	56 „
Eggs ..	..	..	..	..	12 „
Cocoanuts	..	..	..	..	10 „
Biscuits ..	..	..	..	..	7 „
Pickles ..	..	..	..	..	4 „
	Total	..	..	..	76024 lbs.

Cowsheds and Dairies.

Number of Cowsheds in the City	120
(86 being in occupation).	
„ Cows „	1525
„ Inspections made	522

Nine letters were sent *re* repairs, structural alterations, abatement of nuisances, contraventions of the Cowsheds and Dairies Orders, &c., &c., and 63 verbal cautions *re* dirty premises, overcrowding, &c., given.

WORK CARRIED OUT AT COWSHEDS AND DAIRIES BY MUTUAL ARRANGEMENT.

- 1 Cowshed closed as unfit for such purposes.
- 1 Cowshed disconnected from Rhubarb House.
- 1536 Square feet of new pavement.
- 2 New rain-water pipes inserted.
- 70 Feet of eaves spouting.
- 1 Cowshed cubic capacity increased by removing part of granary floor.
- 3 Fresh-air inlet ventilators (Sherringham valve windows).
- 3 Lights inserted in roof of 1 cowshed and made moveable to regulate ventilation.
- 18 Glass tiles inserted in the roofs of 2 cowsheds.
- 2 Cowshed floors and yard pavements repaired.
- 1 Dairy reconstructed and made separate and distinct from the dwelling.
- 1 Manure pit repaired and lined with cement.

Summary of Premises Inspected.

Slaughterhouses	5551	Inspections.
Butchers' and Provision Shops and Meat Factories ..	336	„
Cowsheds and Dairies	522	„
Fish Shops and Stalls	1141	„
Fish Curing Houses	70	„
Fruit Shops and Warehouses ..	2371	„
Fruit Markets	273	„
Game Warehouses	228	„
Victoria Pier, Station & Docks	670	„
Fruit Steamers	726	„
Total	11888	Inspections.

AILING COWS DISCOVERED IN COWSHEDS.

When discovered.	Description.	How disposed of.	Date.	Nature of Disease.
1909.				
Apl. 2nd	Roan Cow	Slaughtered at Knackeryard	Apl. 7th	Tuberculosis—Generalised
May 6th	Roan Cow	do.	May 11th	do. do.
Sept. 10th	White Cow	do.	Oct. 2nd	do. do.
Aug. 19th	Roan Cow	Kept under observation until recovered		Mammitis.
„ 25th	Roan Cow	do.		do.
Sept. 30th	Red and White Cow ..	do.		do.
Nov. 29th	Red Cow	do.		Pharyngeal Abscess.

Samples of Pump-water taken at Cowsheds.

Five samples of pump-water were taken from various dairy farms, and submitted to the City Analyst, who certified as follows :—

No. 1. “With the exception of the trace of iron, this water is pure and quite free from pollution of any kind.”

No. 1A. “With the exception of the trace of iron compounds, this water is pure and free from contamination of any kind. In its general characters, it bears a strong resemblance to Sample No. 1.”

No. 2. “Apart from the presence of iron compounds, this sample is contaminated with surface drainage, and is unsuitable for drinking or domestic use. In its present condition I regard this water as a dangerous one if its use is unrestricted.”

No. 3. “Apart from the presence of iron compounds, I am of opinion, taking into account the history of this water, that it has suffered contamination to a small extent with surface drainage, and therefore it should be looked upon with suspicion and its use discontinued if a purer source of supply is obtainable.”

No. 4. “The results as a whole show the water to be unsuitable as a domestic and general supply. It is polluted to a considerable extent with animal organic matters, probably derived from surface drainage. In my opinion the water is a dangerous one, and its use for drinking and domestic use should be at once discontinued.”

In the case of Sample No. 4, a notice has been served requiring the discontinuance of the use of the pump, and provision of a sufficient supply of good and wholesome water.

1909.

DEATHS FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES.—STREET LIST.

DRYPOOL.

	Small Pox	Measles	Scarlatina	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough	Fevers	Diarrhoea
Abbey Street.....	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Arundell Street	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
Balfour Street	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Beaumont Street	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
Bellamy Street	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Belmont Street	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Benbow Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Brazil Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Cheapside	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Crowle Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Dansom Lane	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Durban Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Estcourt Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Ferries Street.....	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Gt. Union Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Hodgson Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Hood Road.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Hotham Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Jarvis Street	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Jenning Street	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Lee Smith Street.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Lime Street	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Marvel Street	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Mulgrave Street	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Pelham Street	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Rosmead Street.....	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Rustenberg Street	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
St. Mark's Street	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Sanatorium.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Seward Street	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Southcoates Lane	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Spyvee Street	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
Thomas Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

	Small Pox	Measles	Scarlatina	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough	Fevers	Diarrhœa
Farringdon Street.....	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	1
Fleet Street	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	1
Francis Street E.	0 ..	0 ..	1 ..	0 ..	1 ..	0 ..	1
Grange Street	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	1 ..	0 ..	0 ..	2
Green Lane.....	0 ..	1 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0
Lorne Street.....	0 ..	1 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	2
New George Street	0 ..	1 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	3
Nicholson Street	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	1 ..	0 ..	0 ..	2
Northumberland Avenue	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	1
Oxford Street.....	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	1 ..	0 ..	0 ..	3
Rose Street	0 ..	1 ..	1 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0
St. Paul's Street	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	1 ..	0 ..	2
Seaton Street	0 ..	1 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0
Scott Street	0 ..	1 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	1
Sculcoates Lane.....	1 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0
Sculcoates Workhouse ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	1 ..	0
Swann Street	0 ..	1 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0
Sykes Street	0 ..	3 ..	0 ..	1 ..	0 ..	1 ..	2
Waterloo Street	0 ..	1 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	1
Westmoreland Street ...	0 ..	1 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	2
Wincolmlee.....	0 ..	1 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0
York Street	0 ..	1 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	2

WEST SCULCOATES.

Beaconsfield Street	1 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0
Blenheim Street	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	1 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0
Brunswick Avenue	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	1 ..	0 ..	0
Cave Street	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	1 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0
Clifton Street.....	0 ..	2 ..	0 ..	1 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0
Clumber Street	0 ..	0 ..	1 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0
Derby Street	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	1 ..	1 ..	0 ..	0
Ella Street	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	1 ..	0 ..	0
Grafton Street	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	1 ..	0 ..	0
Holmes Street	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	1
Hopwood Street	0 ..	1 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0
Hudson Street	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	1
Inglemire Lane	0 ..	1 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0
Liddell Street.....	0 ..	1 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0
Lorne Street.....	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	1 ..	0
Maple Street	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	1
Marlborough Terrace....	0 ..	1 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	1

	Small Pox		Measles		Scarlatina		Diphtheria		Whooping Cough		Fevers		Diarrhoea
Mason Street	0	..	1	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	0
Melbourne Street.....	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	1	..	0	..	0
Newland Avenue.....	0	..	1	..	0	..	0	..	1	..	1	..	0
Newstead Street.....	0	..	0	..	0	..	1	..	0	..	0	..	0
Norfolk Street	0	..	1	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	0
Providence Row.....	0	..	1	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	2
Raglan Street.....	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	1
Rodney Street	0	..	1	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	1
St. Paul's Street.....	0	..	2	..	0	..	0	..	1	..	0	..	1
Swinburne Street.....	0	..	0	..	0	..	2	..	0	..	0	..	0
Terry Street.....	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	1	..	0	..	0
Waterloo Street.....	0	..	2	..	0	..	1	..	0	..	0	..	2
Welbeck Street	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	1

HUMBER.

Adelaide Street	0	..	2	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	1
Castle Street.....	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	1	..	0	..	0
Colonial Street.....	0	..	1	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	0
Garden Street.....	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	1
Great Passage Street....	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	1
Great Thornton Street..	0	..	1	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	0
Grimsby Lane.....	0	..	1	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	0
High Street.....	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	1	..	0	..	0
Middle Street.....	0	..	0	..	1	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	0
Moxon Street.....	0	..	1	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	1
Myton Street	0	..	1	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	0
Osborne Street.....	0	..	0	..	0	..	1	..	0	..	0	..	2
Paradise Place	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	1
Pearson Street	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	1	..	0	..	0
Porter Street	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	4
Posterngate	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	1
Salthouse Lane	0	..	2	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	0
Waverley Street.....	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	2
West Street.....	0	..	1	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	1

MYTON.

Alexandra Street.....	0	..	1	..	0	..	2	..	1	..	0	..	0
Bean Street.....	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	1	..	0	..	0
Campbell Street.....	0	..	0	..	0	..	1	..	1	..	0	..	0
Constable Street.....	0	..	1	..	0	..	0	..	1	..	0	..	0

	Small Pox	Measles	Scarlatina	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough	Fevers	Diarrhoea
Convent Lane.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Daltry Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Day Street	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Derringham Street	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Division Road	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Edgar Street.....	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
English Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Eton Street.....	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Fountain Road	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Goodwin Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Gordon Street.....	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Harrow Street	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Lansdowne Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Marmaduke Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Norwood Street.....	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Park Street.....	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Redbourne Street	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Rosamond Street.....	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
St. James' Street.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
South Parade.....	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
Spring Bank.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Staniforth Place.....	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Stanley Street	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Strickland Street.....	0	2	0	0	0	0	4
Tadman Street.....	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Vauxhall Grove.....	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Walcott Street.....	0	2	0	0	2	0	1
Wassand Street	0	6	0	0	1	0	2
Wellsted Street	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Wenlock Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
West Parade.....	0	0	0	2	1	0	0
Wilberforce Street	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Woodcock Street	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Wyndham Street.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0

NEWINGTON.

[illegible]

	Small Pox		Measles		Scarlatina		Diphtheria		Whooping Cough		Fevers		Diarrhoea
Brougham Street.....	0	..	1	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	0
Chiltern Street	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	1
Colenso Street	0	..	0	..	0	..	1	..	0	..	0	..	0
Dairycoates (Railway Cottages)	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	1	..	0	..	1
Division Road	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	1
Eastbourne Street.....	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	1	..	0	..	1
Edinburgh Street.....	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	4
Essex Street.....	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	1
Flinton Street.....	0	..	1	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	1
Gillett Street	0	..	0	..	0	..	2	..	1	..	0	..	2
Glasgow Street.....	0	..	0	..	0	..	1	..	0	..	0	..	0
Greek Street.....	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	2
Havelock Street.....	0	..	1	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	0
Hawthorne Avenue.....	0	..	0	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	0	..	0
Hessle Road.....	0	..	1	..	0	..	0	..	1	..	0	..	0
Liverpool Street.....	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	2
Manchester Street.....	0	..	0	..	0	..	1	..	1	..	0	..	1
Paisley Street.....	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	1	..	0
Pitt Street	0	..	0	..	0	..	1	..	0	..	0	..	0
Rhodes Street.....	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	1
Rugby Street.....	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	1
Scarbro' Street.....	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	1
Seymour Street	0	..	0	..	0	..	1	..	0	..	0	..	0
Somerset Street.....	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	3
Subway Street.....	0	..	2	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	0
Westbourne Street.....	0	..	1	..	0	..	1	..	0	..	0	..	0
West Dock Street.....	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	1
Wheeler Street.....	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	1
Witty Street.....	0	..	0	..	0	..	0	..	1	..	0	..	1

APPENDIX

TO THE

Report of the Medical Officer of Health.

Medical Inspection of School Children.

REPORT OF THE SENIOR MEDICAL OFFICER
ON THE INSPECTIONS MADE FROM THE 1ST JANUARY
TO THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1909.

Hull,
April, 1910.

In presenting my second Annual Report, I beg to tender my thanks to the Committee for providing me with assistance in tabulating the results of the examinations, and also, both for my colleagues and myself, to the teachers and all connected with the work for their ready and continued assistance.

Sanitary
arrange-
ments.

(a) Table I. (for which I am indebted to Mr. T. Denton Brooks, the Surveyor to the Committee), shows the arrangements as to ventilating, heating, sanitary appliances, &c., in use at each of the Schools.

Methods.

(b) The methods employed in carrying out the inspections have not been altered from those described in last year's report except in two respects: first, that the parents are now invited to be present at all the examinations of their children and not only at that on admission. A fair proportion, I understand, have availed themselves of this opportunity.

The second alteration results from the decision of the Committee not to admit to school children under the age of five years, which took effect in August, 1909, and has greatly reduced the numbers to be examined since that time. The number of admissions will therefore be considerably greater next year and will probably reach the usual figure in 1912. Generally speaking, the work of inspection has proceeded smoothly, and there have been but few refusals on the part of parents to allow their children to be examined.

Medical
Staff.

The members of the staff of Medical Officers remain the same as last year. Three School Nurses have been appointed in place of the single one mentioned in last year's report. Their chief duties have to do with the cleansing of dirty and verminous children under the Children Act, 1908, for which purpose they act under the signed authority of the Senior Medical Officer. They also visit

the homes of children excluded from School as suffering from ringworm of head or face, granular ophthalmia and other contagious and minor infectious diseases, and give advice to the parents as to the management of the cases. In all cases it is their duty to urge the necessity of obtaining medical advice, and only where this seems impossible are they allowed to treat the simpler forms of disease, and that only in accordance with directions drawn up for them by the Senior Medical Officer, who has periodical interviews with them to give directions on points which he finds in their weekly reports.

The inter-communication between the Medical Officer of Health and the Senior Medical Officer continues to be closely kept up on the lines described last year.

(b) (i. & ii.) The Schedule of Medical Inspection drawn up by the Board of Education is still rigidly followed, and the teachers perform the same duties in weighing and measuring the children, testing sight and hearing, and obtaining family and personal history, &c., as they did last year.

(b) (iv.) The arrangements as to the rooms used for the inspections remain, on the whole, the same.

Number
of visits.

(c) (i.) The School Medical Officers paid 3,094 visits to the various departments for ordinary medical examination, and 27 special visits for the examination of suspected cases of infectious disease.

The Senior Medical Officer paid 73 visits to Schools or departments to examine children whose sight or hearing was defective.

Children
examined.

(c) (ii.) As the medical inspection year commences on 1st October, the children, the results of whose examination are contained in this report, belong to two groups :—

(i.) The children examined from 1st January, 1909, to 30th September, 1909, being those of the following classes who were not examined between 1st October and 31st December, 1908 :—

(a) Those commencing school life between 1st October, 1908, and 30th September, 1909.

(b) Those who were between 7 and 8 years of age on 30th September, 1908.

(c) Those who were between 10 and 11 years of age on 30th September, 1908.

(d) Those leaving School entirely before the 30th September, 1909 ; and

(ii.) Children examined between 1st October, 1909, and 31st December, 1909, being a part of those in the following classes :—

- (a) Those commencing School life between 1st October, 1909, and 1st January, 1910.
- (b) Those who were between 7 and 8 years of age on 30th September, 1909.
- (c) Those who were between 10 and 11 years of age on 30th September, 1909.
- (d) Those leaving School entirely before 30th September, 1910.

Those of Class ii., who have not yet been examined, will be examined before 30th September, 1910, and the results of their examination will be contained in the report for 1910.

Owing to the smaller number of admissions, practically all the children admitted to School before 31st December, 1909, have been dealt with.

Number
examined.

(c) (iii.) The number of children examined by the School Medical Officers was 19,918. They were distributed, in age and sex, as shown below :—

		Male.		Female.
Admissions	.. ..	2483	.. ..	2657
7-8	.. ..	2830	.. ..	2737
10-11	.. ..	3005	.. ..	2385
Leaving	.. ..	2115	.. ..	1706
Total		10433	.. ..	9485

Number
referred for
re-exami-
nation.

(c) (iv.) 418 children were referred for re-examination.

Notices to
parents.

(c) (v.) Table II. shows the number of notices (Form M.I. 3) issued to parents in respect of defects or diseases from which the children suffered, the nature of these diseases and defects and the response of the parents to the notice. 4,329 notices were issued, 1,396 in respect of boys, and 2,933 of girls. These figures give the following percentages on the total numbers examined :—Boys, 13·3 ; girls, 31·1 ; or 21·8 of both sexes taken together. Proportionally more notices were sent than last year, when the percentages were :—Boys, 9·5 ; girls, 19·7 ; or 14·3 of both sexes. The larger number of these notices were issued in connection with minor diseases and defects. 475 were for decayed teeth,

1,403 for enlarged tonsils and adenoids, and 315 for enlarged glands. Eye diseases and defects (chiefly refractive) are responsible for 612, and ear disease (purulent otitis media being the most frequent) for 122. These taken together make 2,827 notices issued respecting diseases and defects, which are not as a rule dangerous to life, however desirable it may be that they should be corrected. Of the remaining 1,565, some (such as many of those for diseases of the circulatory system) were of serious importance to life, but others again (such as those for diseases of the skin), had no such vital importance.

In the lower part of the table are shown the figures found on the record sheets as to the action taken by the parents, and it is first to be noticed that in only 1,194 (27·5%) of the cases in which a notice was issued, is any information forthcoming as to this action. It is easy to understand that, when treatment is not at once obtained, the record sheet relating to the child is put back into store to wait for its next period of medical inspection, and is forgotten.

It may safely be assumed that in some, at any rate, of this 72·5% of the cases treatment was obtained, and this will be found out when the next period of medical inspection comes round.

In the meantime from the imperfect data at our command, it is satisfactory to notice that only in 3 cases was treatment absolutely refused, and that of the 27·5% results which are tabulated nearly two-thirds, 17·7% are to the effect that treatment was obtained.

(c) (vi.) The time occupied in inspection remains about the same as before reported, viz., an average of 6 minutes a case, with an additional 3 minutes in the case of children whose eyes or ears are examined by the Senior Medical Officer.

Height and weight.

(d) The average height and weight of the children examined are shown in Table III., being taken with the children without boots, but otherwise fully clothed. The high standard of the average in these particulars obtained by the examination of the children last year is generally maintained by the average here reported.

In the case of the boys, this year's average height is almost always greater than that found last year by from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, the exceptions being at the ages of 5-6

($\frac{1}{4}$ inch less), 13-14 ($\frac{1}{2}$ inch less), 14-15 ($1\frac{1}{2}$ inch less). The average weight of the boys agrees with the average height, in being generally greater than last year, but there are four exceptions, at the ages of 5-6, 12-13, 13-14 and 15-16 respectively.

In the case of the girls the average height is only greater than that of last year at the three first ages, and at most of the other periods it is from $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch less, the only greater deficit being at the age 13-14, when the average is $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches less than last year. The average weight again keeps pace with the average height, being only in two cases greater than last year, viz., at ages 4-5 and 12-13, but the deficit is only large at the age 14-15, when it amounts to 4 lbs. 4 ozs.

Nutrition. The condition as to nutrition (Table IV.) also shows an improvement on last year, when 1.1% of the children were returned as badly nourished, and in only 76% was the nutrition described as "good" or "normal." This year only 59 children—.29% (30 boys, .28%, and 29 girls, .3%)—are returned as badly nourished, while in 87.7% the nutrition is returned as "good" or "normal."

Family history.

So few facts of family history were recorded that, though the information obtained will, in the individual cases to which it applies, be of use to the School Medical Officer in forming his opinion on the health of the child, from so scanty a record no statistical information of any value can be extracted, and they are therefore not tabulated.

Personal history.

The recording of the personal history is also irregular, but from it some useful information can be derived (Table V.). The figures recorded show the minimum number of children, who had suffered from each disease before each age period, and had every child's personal history been fully reported, all the figures would have been larger. Taking them, however, on this basis certain important facts appear. Measles is again shown to be only slightly spread by the Schools, 44.5% of the boys and 58% of the girls being stated to have suffered from the disease before admission. During school life this percentage gradually increases to a slight degree with the boys until the age of 10-11, and then drops at the leaving age. With the girls it steadily increases, but the increase in both sexes consists of cases which were not necessarily all contracted in School.

Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria, however, show much larger proportional increases during School life, and may probably owe more to School infection. That such is the case is supported by a diagram published by Dr. J. H. Meikle, Senior Medical Officer to the Edinburgh School Board, in his annual report, 1907-8, which shows the cases of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria rising in number as soon as the Schools reassemble, but those of Measles pursuing a steady course of rise or fall without regard to the holidays.

Sir Shirly Murphy, Medical Officer of Health to the London County Council, 20 years ago and repeatedly since has shown that Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria behave as above described. Measles not being a notifiable disease in London, he gives no figures regarding it.

These facts are also confirmed by all the reports of School Medical Officers which I have seen.

It is specially desirable that in every suspicious case of sore throat a special visit of the School Medical Officer should be obtained so that bacteriological examination may show whether it is a case of Diphtheria and should be excluded.

If this were regularly done the spreading of Diphtheria by the Schools could be stamped out, but in the case of Scarlet Fever the task will not be so easy.

(d) The results of the Medical Inspection in the detection of diseases and defects are tabulated under the heads given by the Board of Education in the Schedule of Circular 582, in Table VI., which shows the total number of cases of each disease or defect for either sex at each age period, and the percentage which these totals form of the total number of children examined in that sex at that age period. In the comments which are made on this table in the report, the percentages however, unless otherwise stated will be those of the number of cases of any disease or defect found among the whole number of boys and girls examined without reference to age periods.

Detailed tables shewing the distribution at every School of the various diseases and defects at all age periods were prepared, but for considerations of space are not printed. They are however preserved for further reference if required.

Teeth.

Of the 10,433 boys examined, 4,559 (43.9 %) are reported to have decayed teeth (that is as having up to five decayed teeth in the mouth), and 477 (4.5%) as having their teeth much decayed (6 or more teeth decayed), while only 12 had the purulent discharges from the teeth sockets constituting oral sepsis. Among the 9,485 girls, the figures were, teeth decayed, 5,530 (58.6 %), much decayed, 479 (5.0 %), oral sepsis, 86 (.9 %). In both sexes the 7-8 period when the deciduous teeth are beginning to fall out, shows the worst conditions, all the percentages being highest at this period, and falling at later ages owing to the eruption of sound second teeth, and at the leaving age to the extraction of teeth which have decayed. All School Medical Officers remark on the practical absence among children at Elementary Schools of any conservative dentistry (such as stopping decayed teeth), extraction being the only treatment, which appears ever to be resorted to. The present report deals on a moderate estimate with 28,000 decayed teeth, and if even half these were in a condition to be saved by stopping, the task of treating them is a gigantic one.

In only 27 cases are the teeth recorded as showing the defect described as Hutchinsonian, which is a sign of congenital syphilis; this congenital disease was actually present or was suspected in 39 cases.

Enlarged
tonsils and
adenoids.

5,008 children, 25.1% (2,408 boys, 23.0%, and 2,600 girls, 27.5 %), were reported to have enlarged tonsils, and adenoids in the throat were reported in 1,432 cases, 7.3% (755 boys, 7.2%, and 677 girls, 7.4%), which is rather below the estimate, 8.10%, made by the Chief Medical Officer of the Board of Education in his 1908 report. This form of disease was most prevalent in the youngest children, the admission cases, boys, 245, 9.9%, girls, 213, 8.0%, and progressively decreased at each later age period. The number of notices to parents with respect to the 6,440 children reported to be suffering from enlarged tonsils and adenoids was 1,403, so that in more than three fourths of the cases the School Medical Officer must have considered that the condition found was only of trivial importance.

It is satisfactory to find that in 290 cases enlarged tonsils and adenoids had been removed prior to the medical inspection.

Mouth breathing is reported in 675 cases, 3.4% (219 boys, 2.1%, and 456 girls, 4.8%). These would be mostly

the more severe cases of adenoids, but in other cases it would depend on mere habit, and the teachers, when they observe a child to be a habitual mouth breather, should always attempt to train it to breathe properly with the mouth shut, which will be facilitated by the thorough use of the pocket handkerchief, and if this appears impossible, should advise the parents to have the child medically examined, if it is not at an age period for the ordinary medical inspection. These precautions apply specially in Infant Schools, and if carried out would reduce the number of cases of adenoid disease.

Deformed (narrow or highly arched) palate was reported in 240 cases (1.2%), and other diseases of the nose and throat, chiefly nasal catarrh and inflamed throat in 366 (1.8%).

Enlarged
lymphatic
glands.

A very large number, 6,837, 34.9% (5,164 boys, 49.5%, 1,673 girls, 17.7%) were recorded as having enlarged lymphatic glands in the cervical and submaxillary region. These, again, in most cases could not be regarded by the School Medical Officer as of serious importance, as only 315 notices were issued to parents in respect of this defect. The cases where the glands were regarded as tubercular are recorded under the head of tubercle, and are not numerous. The enlargement in the other cases above noted depended in many cases on decayed teeth, and in others on the filthy or verminous condition of the head.

Sight and
hearing

The figures in regard to sight and hearing in the case of children commencing school life are not such as to call for comment here. The condition of these senses is at present only tested on admission when the child does not commence to attend School until it is six years old, and as most children are admitted at the age of five years or under, their sight and hearing are not tested until their inspection at the next age period (7 to 8 years). The few figures recorded under admission, therefore, refer to children who are 6 years of age and are just commencing School life. I would venture to suggest that the Committee should give directions that a return should be made to the practice, which was followed prior to the commencement of the general medical inspection, viz., that the sight and hearing of all children should be tested when they attain 6 years of age, and that those who fail to reach the required standard should be examined by the

Senior Medical Officer, who would record the results found in the admission column of the record sheet, with the date of his examination.

This would result in warnings being given to the parents in cases of long sight and myopia, which, if attended to, would save the children much suffering in the way of defective vision and headache, and would prevent many cases of squint and its attendant loss of binocular vision, and deterioration or loss of vision in the squinting eye.

Defect to the extent of the vision being less than 6/9, that is, inability to read at six feet distance type which should normally be read at nine feet, was recorded in the right eye in 641 (8%), and in the left in 705 (8·8%) of the 7,950 boys examined at the 7-8 years old period and at later stages; and in the right eye in 684 (10·1%), and in the left eye in 770 (11·4%) of the 6,828 girls examined at the same age periods.

The distinct fall in percentages shown at the later periods (10 to 11 and leaving), shows that some of the defect was due to want of education or of attention, which was corrected later on.

All these cases where the vision was less than 6/9 were examined ophthalmoscopically by the Senior Medical Officer, and the refractive defects found are shown in the table. Again, for the reason stated above, excluding the admission cases from consideration, Astigmatism is, as was to be expected, responsible for the largest proportion of the defects:—Right eye, 580 (281 boys, 299 girls); Left eye, 575 (273 boys, 302 girls). Hypermetropia (long sight) was found present in the right eye in 190 cases (106 boys and 84 girls), and in the left in 204 cases (118 boys and 86 girls).

Myopia (short sight) was the least frequent, affecting the right eye in 141 cases (69 boys and 72 girls), and the left in 129 cases (56 boys and 73 girls).

Of more importance than the mere number of cases is the effect of eye strain as shown by the progressive increase of the percentages of myopia among the boys:—Right eye—7-8, 0·6%; 10-11, 0·9%; leaving, 1·1%. Left eye—7-8, 0·4%; 10-11, 0·8%; leaving, 0·9%. Among the girls the increase is between the ages of 7-8—Right eye—0·9%; 10-11, 1·4%. Left eye—7-8, 0·9%; 10-11,

1.3%. But there is a fall in the percentage of cases at the leaving period:—Right eye—0.7%; left eye—0.8%. The effect of the lighting of the Schools in assisting this increase of short sight will have to be carefully watched, but the experience of 2 or 3 years will be necessary before it is possible to show that any single school is specially at fault.

One hundred and seventy-six cases of squint (112 boys and 64 girls) were noted. In 152 of these cases the refraction of the eye was tested by the Senior Medical Officer, the remainder of the cases being absent from the School on the day of his visit; in 28 cases no refractive cause of the squint could be found, but the remaining 148 cases all presented refractive errors, 14 showing myopia, 62 hypermetropia, and 48 astigmatism, chiefly hypermetropic.

In all probability if these 148 children had been tested at the commencement of School life and fitted with proper spectacles, the squints would not have occurred.

Other eye diseases were not numerous—225 in all—1.4% (96 boys, 1.2%, and 129 girls, 1.9%). The chief diseases were conjunctivitis and blepharitis. Cases of granular ophthalmia are referred to under contagious diseases.

Deafness of a considerable degree was noted in 175 children, .9% (114 boys, 1.1%, and 61 girls, .6%). The test is the audibility of the voice when speaking 8 feet away from and standing behind the child. Children who only heard a moderate shout at this distance are those returned as deaf, and those who did not hear that as very deaf. These latter were, many of them, too deaf to profit by instruction in an ordinary School, but were not deaf mutes, though 2 of this latter class (1 boy and 1 girl) are reported. Of the 114 boys, 24, .2%, were very deaf, and of the 61 girls, 5, .05%.

The chief ear disease found was purulent otitis media—102 cases, .5% (44 boys, .4%, and 58 girls, .6%). The next most common was chronic otitis media depending usually on adenoids in the throat. This, with other less important diseases, made up a total of 132—.6% (62 boys, .6%, and 70 girls, .7%). Six children are reported to have undergone the radical mastoid operation necessitated by severe purulent otitis media or its results.

42 children—.2% (17 boys, .1%, and 25 girls, .2%)—were returned as mentally defective, and 386—1.9% (88 boys, .8%, and 298 girls, 3.1%)—as suffering from various forms of mental perturbation, dulness, excitability, nervousness, &c. Those of the former class will, as vacancies occur in the Blenkin Street Special School, be examined by the Senior Medical Officer with a view to admission to that School on his certificate. 3 of the boys and 10 of the girls were admission cases, and therefore of the age of 5 years or under, and possibly examination at a later period may show that the defect is not so great as supposed; but one of these girls is returned as imbecile, and so also is a boy at the 7–8 age period. These two children will probably, after further examination, be released from School attendance.

In the matter of speech 67 children—.3% (31 boys and 36 girls)—were found to stammer, and 330—1.6% (140 boys and 190 girls)—to have other less grave defects, such as lisping, guttural or nasal quality, &c.

Diseases of
circulatory
system.

Taking next the cases of more serious systemic diseases; under the head of diseases of the Heart and Circulatory System, 676 cases of more or less serious disease are noted. Of these 270—1.3% (90 boys, .8%, and 180 girls, 1.9%)—are the more serious diseases of the valves of the heart, while the remainder are mostly functional diseases, *e.g.*, disordered action, which may be temporary.

The causes to which the valvular diseases are to be attributed were noted when they were ascertainable, viz., in 55 cases, and are Rheumatic Fever 25 times, Chorea 12, and Scarlet Fever 6. In 12 other cases the defect was considered to be congenital.

Diseases of
respiratory
system.

Of non-tubercular diseases of the lungs the only important one is Bronchitis, which was found in 797 children—4% (351 boys, 3.3%, and 446 girls, 4.7%). The other diseases only numbered 104, 74 among boys and 30 among girls.

It is interesting to note that Bronchitis is almost entirely a disease of infancy, rapidly disappearing at later age periods. Thus the percentages are, at admission, boys 6.8%, girls 9.2%; 7–8, boys 3%, girls 4.4%; 10–11, boys 2.2%, girls 2.3%; and at leaving, boys 1.4%, girls 1.3%.

Tuber-
culosis.

Taking next the very serious subject of tuberculosis, on the amount of prevalence of which among school children there is much difference of opinion, not only in Great Britain, but also on the Continent. Thus from Vienna there have recently appeared statistics showing that among children of the 5th to the 14th year tubercle is present in from 37 to 94 per cent. Dr. Philip states that he found among Edinburgh children between the same ages 30% were tuberculous. On the other hand, the Chief Medical Officer of the Board of Education, in his annual report for 1908, estimates the number of cases of tubercle in general among children in England at 1.02%, and of tubercle of the lungs at 0.33%, and as a further example of this difference of opinion may be quoted from the same report the case of two lady whole-time School Medical Officers for one of the English counties, one of whom returned 15% of the children examined by her as tuberculous, and the other only returned 2.1%.

There is no such startling disparity between the records of the various School Medical Officers in Hull, and though among the girls the number of cases of suspected tubercle of the lungs is nearly double, and of glandular tubercle more than double that recorded for boys, this cannot be considered a serious discrepancy, as girls are admittedly more susceptible to the disease. In examining the figures the table appended gives the total cases for each sex at all ages :—

TUBERCLE.

	Boys.	Girls.
Of Lungs	18	14
Suspected of Lungs ..	67	113
Of Glands	21	50
Of Bones and Joints ..	4	15
Healed of Bones and Joints	8	6
Of other organs .. .	10	9
Totals	128 1.2%	207 2.2%
	335 1.7%	

the percentages there given being calculated on the total numbers examined. The figures for age periods are given in Table VI., and the percentages in that table are calculated on the number examined at each age period.

Tubercle, then, was recognised or suspected in 335 boys and girls—1·7% of the number examined, a considerably smaller proportion than was found in the examination of 6,856 children in 1908 (2·3%). The cases among the boys number 128 (1·2%), those among the girls 207 (2·2%). If, however, the 180 merely suspected lung cases be deducted, there are left 155 cases (0·8%) where the presence of the disease was considered certain. At my request in these suspected cases, my colleagues kindly filled in on the record sheets the signs on which their suspicions were founded, and I have examined all such sheets. I may say that, as far as can be gathered from simply reading a written record, it appears to me that in most cases the suspicions were only too well founded, and that most of the cases will turn out to be actually tubercular.

The cases of actual tubercle of the lung number only 32 (0·16%), but this is double the percentage recorded last year. In comparing these percentages with those given by the Chief Medical Officer of the Board of Education, we find that the percentage for tubercle in general (1·7%) is more than half as great again as he gives for positive cases (1·02%), but that this excess is caused chiefly by the number of suspected cases is shown by comparing the Hull figures for declared pulmonary tubercle (phthisis), 0·16%, with the 0·33% which is his estimate of its prevalence among routine cases elsewhere. The number of cases recorded at each age period does not vary very much. The small number of actual cases depends, as was pointed out last year, on the rapid progress of the disease in a child, which soon incapacitates it from attending school.

It is most desirable in their own interests, and also in the interests of the others, that children actually suffering from tubercular lung trouble should be excluded from attendance, and from Table VIII. (Infectious and Contagious Diseases) it will be seen that this course was followed once, but there is no regulation on the subject in the directions issued to the School Medical Officers and teachers in September last. In doubtful cases, if a sample of the expectoration could be obtained it could be examined by the Sanitary Authority, and if found to contain the tubercle bacillus would render the nature of the disease certain.

The suspected cases and those of tubercular disease other than in the lungs, who are well enough to attend

school would not be excluded, but these are exactly the children for whom an open air school is most desirable.

It must, however, be remembered that only a small part of the child's time is spent in school, and I would suggest that notice to the parents should be sent in all these cases with as full directions as possible, as to their proper management, and that the School Nurses should visit the home in every case, and impress on the parents the necessity of open windows, of the destruction of expectoration and discharges, of warm clothing, and of the extreme necessity of the affected child having a bed to itself.

Diseases of
nervous
system.

Diseases of the nervous system are not numerous, only 20 cases of epilepsy being found among those examined, 9 among boys and 11 among girls. Chorea (St. Vitus Dance) was more common, 30 cases, 22 among girls and 8 among boys. The general public are rather disposed to consider St. Vitus dance as a childish and quite negligible complaint, but it is to be remembered that in cases of heart disease of which the cause was known, Chorea was the cause in 12 cases, half as many as are attributed to Rheumatic Fever. Other diseases of the nervous system which were chiefly the results of antecedent birth palsies or infantile paralyses, numbered 51, 23 among boys and 28 among girls.

Rickets.

The figures as to Rickets were furnished to me grouped as to the part of the body affected, viz. :—the limbs, the ribs, and the skull (cranial bosses), and as in many cases all three manifestations must have been present in the same child, it is not possible from these figures to deduce the percentage of children affected. The numbers under each head are large, but the defect cannot have seemed very serious to the School Medical Officer, for only 49 notices to parents were issued under this head, 5 relating to boys and 44 to girls.

The cases of infectious and contagious disease recorded in this table will be discussed (along with those in Table VIII.) on page 21.

Deformi-
ties.

Deformities are reported in Table VI. under 2 heads—Spinal Curvature and Other Deformities.

As to the former there is a good deal of difference of opinion among the School Medical Officers, some reporting many more cases than others, and, further, these cases

being mostly among the boys, 927 cases (8.7%), the girls having only 256 cases (2.8%), giving a total of 1,183 (5.9%). That these cases could not be considered serious is shown by the fact that only 93 notices to parents—63 for boys and 30 for girls—were issued under this head. These defects will usually be removed by the correction of faulty attitudes in sitting and in standing, and by the use of various physical exercises, such as those described as “Trunk bending backwards and forwards” and “Trunk bending sideways” in the Syllabus of Physical Exercises issued by the Board of Education in July, 1909. The other deformities range from the effects of injuries, such as fractures of the limbs and from the various forms of club foot to such trivial deviations from the normal as bifid uvula or supernumerary fingers. They numbered in all 1,210, 6% (882 boys, 8.4%, and 328 girls, 3.4%).

Other
diseases.

The diseases which do not fall under any of the previous heads are tabulated in the last part of the table. One general disease—Anæmia—is reported in such numbers as to merit a place to itself. 562 cases are reported, 2.8% (192 boys, 1.8%, and 370 girls, 3.9%). The School distribution of this disease does not make it likely that it is in any large measure due to privation; indeed, the largest proportional numbers of cases are found in the Schools in the better quarters of the City. It is more probably due to want of fresh air and to a life spent chiefly in hot, stuffy rooms.

Non-infectious skin diseases are not very common. Eczema was recognised 200 times (1%), and other skin diseases 265 times (1.3%).

Hernia was found to be present in 121 children, 0.6% (98 boys, 0.9%, and 23 girls, 0.2%). Among the boys 82 of the hernias were inguinal and 11 umbilical. Among the girls 7 were inguinal, 11 umbilical, and 3 femoral. Practically no diseases of the digestive or urinary organs are recorded, and such as do occur are added to a number of other unclassified diseases in the heading of “Other Diseases.” Of these there are 493 recorded (2.9%), 177 boys (1.7%), and 316 girls (3.3%).

Boots.

(e) As regards the social conditions of the children, as shown by their clothing; of the 10,433 boys examined, 204 (1.9%) are reported to attend School without shoes or stockings, 982 (9.4%) to have bad boots, and 1,066 (10.2%) to have fair boots, making 21.5% whose boots

Clothing. are worse than good. This is practically the same figure as was recorded last year. Clothing is described as bad in 1,034 (9.9%), and as fair in 1,216 cases (11.6%), making 21.5% whose clothing is worse than good. This figure is a slight improvement on last year. The girls show a rather better record than the boys, the opposite being the case last year. The number having no boots was 24 (0.25%), bad boots 900 (9.5%), fair boots 907 (9.6%), making 19.3% whose boots were worse than good, as against 25.2% last year. There were 851 (9.0%) girls whose clothing was bad, and 955 (10.1%) whose clothing was fair, making 19.1% whose clothing was worse than good, as against 23.8% last year. Some of this improvement is, no doubt, to be attributed to charitable agencies.

Cleanliness. The figures as to cleanliness are, unfortunately, no better than those of last year. Pediculosis of the head was found in 2,875 girls (30.5%) and in 321 boys (3%). Pediculi were found on the body in about equal numbers of both sexes—51 boys (0.48%) and 50 girls (0.5%).

In the matter of ordinary cleanliness of the head the girls were better than the boys :—177 dirty or very dirty (1.9%), as against 848 boys (9.8%). The body was reported to be dirty or very dirty in about an equal proportion of both sexes :—1,563 boys (14.9%), 1,348 girls (14.3%). Sores caused by dirt were present on the head in 10 boys (0.9 %), and 115 girls (1.2%), and on the body in 14 boys (0.15%), and 62 girls (0.6%). Bad as these figures are, worse are to be found in the reports of other School Medical Officers. Thus the School Medical Officer of one of the districts in the north of London gives the following percentages of Pediculosis of the head in the various departments :—

Department.	Boys.	Girls.
Infants'	21%	58%
Junior	25%	67%
Boys' and Girls' ..	14.5%	74%

Examination of the percentages at various age periods show that in Hull also pediculosis increases steadily with the length of school attendance in the case of the girls (admission, 21.4% ; 7–8, 33.3% ; 10–11, 37.2% ; leaving, 29.6%), but that among the boys there is no such regular increase.

Three School Nurses were appointed in March, 1909, and their work might be supposed to be taking some effect, but none is yet to be detected from the percentages even when corresponding periods of 1908 and 1909 are taken.

Thus for the three months October to December, 1909, as compared with the similar three months of 1908, the figures are as follows :—

	Number examined.				Pediculosis.
Boys—1908 ..	..	3688	..	1.8%	
1909 ..	..	3186	..	3.2%	
Girls—1908 ..	..	3168	..	28.0%	
1909 ..	..	2621	..	28.7%	

Pediculosis is thus rather worse with the boys and almost stationary among the girls. The nurses, however, inform me that there is a distinct improvement to be detected among the children, but that their work is continually hampered by the relapsing cases, i.e., by children who, having been cleansed and freed from vermin by their parents under the nurses' instructions, or having been taken by the nurse to the Corporation Baths and there cleansed, yet in a week or two are found in school as verminous as ever.

When the nurses visiting the homes find them to be filthy they send notice to the Sanitary Authority, and the home is cleansed under the direction of the Sanitary Inspectors, and in certain cases, where the bedding was found too filthy to be cleansed, it has been destroyed and new bedding given, but I have found in the nurses' weekly reports cases where even extreme measures such as these have been unsuccessful, both house and children becoming rapidly as filthy as ever. In other cases children pass from one school to another, thus evading the supervision of the School nurse, who knows them, and in one case the same child was excluded from three different schools between May and December on account of her verminous condition. I would venture to suggest the possibility of setting aside a School (or two or three if necessary) to which such children could be sent after two or three relapses and the parents prosecuted if they did not attend. The advantages of this course would be the removal from the ordinary Schools of these recurrent sources of infection, which would make the less inveterately dirty cases more curable, and would give confidence to

cleanly parents that their children were less exposed to this loathsome risk. It might also, for very shame, arouse some of the parents of these relapsing children to some effort after cleanliness, and lastly, prosecuting parents for non-attendance of their children at such a school, would be a more logical process, and would commend itself more to the magistrates than first excluding a verminous child from an ordinary school and then prosecuting the parents for its non-attendance.

Effect
of social
conditions.

As a further attempt to ascertain the effect of social conditions on the physique and health of the children, the calculations shown in Table VII. were made. 4 groups of 5 schools were selected, 2 of boys and 2 of girls, 1 group for each sex consisting of the Schools at which the largest number of children attended without boots or shoes, the other group being selected from among the Schools which were returned as well clothed. The total number of children was 1,067 boys and 1,136 girls, well clothed; 1,129 boys of whom 109 attended School without shoes, and 954 girls of whom 14 were without shoes. The average heights and weights of both boys and girls were usually greater at the better clad than at the poorer Schools, though occasionally (as in the case of Blenkin Street, at the ages of 10 and 13) one of the better Schools falls below some of the poorer. The difference in height in favour of the better Schools was not great among the boys, 2 inches being about the most, but with the girls, differences of 6 and 7 inches occur, though here again certain Schools, viz., Somerset Street, among the better clothed are behind some of the worse clothed at the ages of 10 and 13. In the matter of weight the difference is greater and many reach as much as 11 lbs.

As regards Pediculosis, the result is only what would be expected, a great preponderance in the poorer Schools. The numbers showing nutrition as "good" and "below normal," are also distributed as might be expected, but those whose nutrition is returned as "bad" are found not much more frequently in the poorer than in the better Schools. The percentages as to "much decayed" teeth are slightly smaller in the poorer schools, but not so much as might have been expected from reports received from other towns. The difference in favour of the poorer Schools is most marked among the girls, and is with both boys and girls probably to be attributed to a less indulgence in sweetmeats.

As regards enlarged tonsils, adenoids, and enlarged glands, the percentages vary very much from School to School, but there does not appear any great difference between the two groups.

Ordinary lung diseases, chiefly bronchitis, are about as prevalent among the well clad (often overclad) boys as among the poorer, but among the girls the poorer Schools show the largest proportion. Tubercle is about equally divided between the two groups in both sexes, though the poorer girls have larger percentages than the better clad.

Anæmia is much more prevalent among the boys at the better Schools, but the position is reversed among the girls.

This investigation appears to show that, short of the effects of actual starvation, there is not much difference physically or as to disease between the children of the poorer class and those of classes some steps higher in the social scale. The latter are a little taller and heavier, but almost all the diseased conditions examined are fairly equally distributed. The comparative exemption of the poorest boys from lung diseases and anæmia shows that some judicious hardening and exposure would greatly benefit the boys of higher social grades, and the same lesson may be drawn for the more equal division of lung disease and anæmia between the two groups of girls, both of whom are apt to be kept in stuffy rooms more than are the boys of the poorer class.

Treatment.

(f) No treatment of the various diseases is attempted by the Education Committee. Parents are recommended by notice (Form M.I. 3) to consult their own doctors or to take their children to the Infirmary, Children's Hospital or Dispensary. No complaints have reached me of overcrowding of these charitable institutions.

Infectious
and
contagious
diseases.

(g) In respect to infectious and contagious diseases, the arrangements for dealing with such diseases by special visits and by communication with the Medical Officer of Health remain as described last year.

The cases of these diseases tabulated in Table VI. are those (actual or suspected) found during the course of ordinary inspection, and are of special importance because they had apparently not attracted attention until seen by the School Medical Officer, and would, if not so detected, have acted as foci of infection and might have

caused epidemics. These cases number 294, and were all excluded on medical certificate except cases of ringworm on covered parts of the body. There were 79 of these, leaving 215 cases of exclusion. Only 24 of these were cases of the major infectious diseases—Scarlet Fever, Measles, Diphtheria and 1 case of Small Pox—the rest being the minor infectious diseases—Whooping Cough, Mumps and Chicken Pox—and the contagious diseases Ringworm of the Head, Scabies and Granular Ophthalmia.

These cases are also included in Table VIII., together with all those (actual or suspected) of the major infectious diseases excluded at special visits, and all those of infectious and contagious diseases which were not of the age for ordinary medical inspection, but having been observed by the teacher were presented by him to the School Medical Officer at an ordinary visit. The Table therefore refers to both sexes and to all School ages. The cases number 603, but only 60 were actual or suspected cases of the major infectious diseases, 40 of these being diphtheritic in nature. Dr. Mason, Medical Officer of Health, has kindly furnished a list of the results of bacteriological examination of these cases which shows that in 19 cases the diphtheria bacillus was found, and that 3 cases gave doubtful results. In the remaining cases the suspicion of diphtheria not being confirmed, the children, if not otherwise ill, would return to School as soon as the negative result was known.

One case of Small Pox and the case of Pulmonary Tubercle already referred to were also excluded.

There were 284 cases of Ringworm of the head and it is extremely likely, as suggested by the Chief Medical Officer to the Board of Education, in his annual report, that this number is an underestimate, as in many cases the disease only shows itself by scurfy patches on the head without actual baldness. It is very desirable that all suspected cases should be microscopically examined, and to this end that every such case should be submitted to the School Medical Officer, who will send a sample of the suspicious hair or scurf to the Sanitary Department for report. If the number of cases is greatly increased by such an inquisition, it may be necessary to consider the establishment of an X-ray clinique for their treatment, but existing agencies should be perfectly able to cope with the disease if the number of cases in the Schools

does not greatly exceed the above-mentioned 284. No cases of Favus (honeycomb ringworm) are reported.

There were 106 cases of Scabies. The School Nurses visit these children at their homes, and also those suffering from Ringworm, and give assistance in carrying out the treatment when medical advice has been obtained. Where, for any reason, this is impossible, they give tickets for the Corporation sulphur baths in the case of Scabies, and show the guardians of the child how to treat the Ringworm with iodine. Judging from the Nurses' weekly reports, the treatment of Scabies and Ringworm on these lines appears to be successful and not unduly prolonged. 78 cases of Ophthalmia were excluded. The Nurses visit these cases, but they are instructed to make no treatment beyond suggesting the use of a lotion of boracic acid and to urge on the guardians the absolute necessity of obtaining medical advice.

SPECIAL SCHOOLS.

(h) The Day School for Deaf and Dumb Children is still carried on in Osborne Street. At the request of the Head Master the medical examination of these children was made at age periods differing from those at which it is made in ordinary elementary schools. No very striking fact is revealed from this examination, except that the family history shows deaf mutism to run strongly in families; of the 20 children examined, 7 being reported to have near relations who are deaf.

Blind children are still sent to residential schools outside the town, but no such children were examined by the Senior Medical Officer during the year.

Mentally defective children are educated at the Special School in Blenkin Street. Children considered to be thus defective are selected by the head teachers or by the School Medical Officers at their inspections, and after being seen by one of the Organising Inspectors are examined by the Senior Medical Officer, who, if he considers them to be mentally defective, and not, on the one hand, merely backward, nor, on the other, imbecile, signs the necessary certificate committing them to the Special School.

During the year 32 children (22 boys and 10 girls) were admitted to the School. 3 boys and 3 girls were examined, but were considered by the Senior Medical

Officer to be merely backward, and were sent back to ordinary Schools, and in the case of one boy, who was a Mongolian imbecile, the mental defect was too great for him to be suitable for the Special School. One girl was examined and certified as defective, but left the town with her parents before she had attended. The School has accommodation for 80 pupils, and there are 93 on the register, and the average attendance has been 68.

During the year one girl has died, one boy has left the town with his parents, two have been released from attendance, suitable occupation having been found for them; one has so far improved that he has been sent back to an ordinary School, and one has been discharged, his mental condition having deteriorated to such an extent as to make him unsuitable or even dangerous to associate with the other children.

An arrangement was made, renewable yearly, whereby the Senior Medical Officer visits the School once a week, and at these visits each child is medically examined at least once a year, and any medical question occurring to the head teacher is enquired into. This arrangement has worked satisfactorily. The improvement in the condition of many of the children has been very marked.

These are the Special Schools under the administration of the Committee, but considering the large number of children returned as tubercular or suspected of being so, and also as anæmic or delicate, the establishment of one or more open-air schools, which these children could attend, seems very desirable. Many towns, no more favourably situated than Hull, have these schools already, and though there is not, in the immediate suburbs of the town, any site which has the required qualities of accessibility and natural shelter from the North-West, North and East, yet artificial shelter could be provided until trees planted in the desired positions gave the more desirable natural shelter.

OTHER DUTIES.

(j) The Boys' Industrial School in Marlborough Terrace was closed on 31st March, 1909, up to which date it was under the medical supervision of the Senior Medical Officer. Since its closure truant boys have been sent to various Truant and Industrial Schools at a distance. The Senior Medical Officer has medically examined 9 such boys from 1st April to 31st December.

The Girls' Industrial School in Park Avenue remains under the medical supervision of Dr. Margaret Maclean, who has furnished quarterly reports as to its sanitary condition and the health of the inmates.

The Senior Medical Officer has examined 3 teachers on appointment and 14 on account of illness.

He also examined 82 candidates for bursaries, of whom 78 were accepted and 4 rejected.

Dr. Margaret Maclean has also examined 6 teachers on appointment (of whom 5 were accepted and one accepted conditionally), and 12 teachers on account of illness. She has also examined 54 candidates for bursaries, of whom 50 were accepted and 4 accepted conditionally. The 3 School Nurses were also examined by Dr. Maclean on their appointment.

The Senior Medical Officer also examined 5 children alleged by their parents to be too ill to attend School, and in none of the cases found any sufficient cause for this assertion, and 2 children said to have been injured in the Schools.

I remain,

Yours very truly,

JAMES WILLIAM FRASER,
Senior Medical Officer to the
Education Committee.

To the Secretary of Education.

TABLE I.

COUNCIL SCHOOLS.

Ventilation.—The Schools are ventilated as follows :—

1. Ventilation by Electric Fan :—

Mersey Street.
Northumberland Avenue Junior.
Osborne Street.
Selby Street West.
Sir Henry Cooper.
Somerset Street Junior.
Thoresby Street.
Villa Place.

2. Ventilation by "Leicester Vacuum System" :—

Chiltern Street Junior.
 Estcourt Street.
 Wheeler Street.

3. Natural Ventilation with air pump extractors and fresh warmed air inlets :—

- (a) Beverley Road Junior.
 Chapman Street Junior.
 Constable Street.
 Courtney Street.
 Daltry Street.
 Lincoln Street.
 Paisley Street Junior.
 Stoneferry Road Junior (assisted by gas).
 Wawne Street.
 Williamson Street.
- (b) Beverley Road.
 Blenkin Street.
 Buckingham Street.
 Charterhouse Lane.
 Clifton Street.
 Crowle Street.
 Marfleet.
 Middleton Street.
 Newland Avenue.
 Scarborough Street.
 Thomas B. Holmes.
 Westbourne Street.
 West Dock Avenue.

This group (b) has no fresh warmed air inlets.

4. Natural Ventilation, without air pumps :—

Day Street.
 Fountain Road.
 Lambert Street.
 Lime Street.
 Park Road.
 St. George's Road.
 Thomas Stratten.

Lighting.—The lighting of the Schools is good.

Warming.—The majority of the Schools are warmed by High Pressure Hot Water apparatus. About 15 Schools

and Departments are heated by Low Pressure Steam. Two are heated exclusively by fireplaces (Park Road and Lambert Street).

Equipment.—The equipment of all the new Schools is quite satisfactory, and there is a definite scheme arranged for the improvement of the equipment of the older Schools.

Sanitation, Sanitary Conveniences.—At the Villa Place, Selby Street West, Williamson Street, Blenkin Street Special and Beverley Road Junior Schools, the conveniences are separate pedestal water closets with separate cisterns. The following Schools have Pedestal Latrines, flushed by automatic tanks :—

Chiltern Street Junior.
Courtney Street.
Daltry Street.
Estcourt Street.
Lincoln Street.
Mersey Street.
Northumberland Avenue Junior.
Osborne Street.
Paisley Street Junior.
Sir Henry Cooper.
Somerset Street Junior.
Thoresby Street.
Wawne Street.
Wheeler Street.

The following have Trough Closets flushed in some cases by automatic cisterns and in others by hand levers :—

Blenkin Street Boys.
Blundell Street.
Buckingham Street.
Chapman Street.
Charterhouse Lane.
Chiltern Street.
Clifton Street.
Constable Street.
Courtney Street Junior.
Craven Street Junior.
Crowle Street.
Daltry Street Junior.
Fountain Road.
Lambert Street.
Lime Street.
Marfleet.

Middleton Street.
 Newland Avenue.
 Northumberland Avenue.
 Paisley Street.
 Park Road.
 St. George's Road.
 Scarborough Street.
 Somerset Street Boys', Girls' and Infants'.
 Thomas B. Holmes.
 Thomas Stratten.
 Westbourne Street.
 West Dock Avenue.

Stoneferry Road School has Earth Closets.

Water Supply for Washing and Drinking Purposes.—This is obtained from the Corporation mains in the street.

Cleanliness of Schoolrooms and Cloakrooms.—The floors are properly scrubbed five times a year. The inside walls are brushed down when the Schools are closed for the holidays, and are distempered every three years.

Arrangements for Drying Children's Cloaks and Boots.—No special arrangements are made. The cloakrooms are well heated by pipes.

NON-PROVIDED SCHOOLS.

Surroundings.—The above Schools generally have very good surroundings. Salthouse Lane School stands at the corner of two narrow streets, and its other two main walls are built up close with commercial property. It is on the First Floor, with cellars underneath used for commercial purposes. Trinity Church of England School in Humber Street has a graving dock adjoining its playground, and the rivetting and hammering must be very distracting at times.

Ventilation.

(1) *Natural Ventilation with Air Pump Extraction.*—St. Patrick's, Newland Church of England Infants', St. Luke's (partly), Drypool (partly), St. Mary's R.C. (partly), St. Gregory's (new room only).

(2) *Natural Ventilation Without Air Pump, i.e., ventilating openings in ceiling and roof.*—St. Luke's, St. James', Salthouse Lane, St. Mary's R.C. (partly), St. Gregory's (one room is ventilated by air pump

ventilators, and all Ground Floor rooms by opening windows only), Christ Church Boys' and Infant's, Newland Church of England Mixed, St. Vincent's, St. Wilfrid's, Sculcoates (St. Paul's).

(3) *Ventilation by Windows Only*.—St. Mark's, Trinity, St. Charles' (some rooms are ventilated by methods 1 and 2), Christ Church Girls', St. Joseph's, Hebrew (partly also by extracts in some rooms), Drypool (also has air pump ventilators in certain rooms), St. Mary's R.C. (partly by method 2).

The above is a general statement of the ventilation of the Schools without entering into details. There are, for instance, Tobin tubes, &c., in a number of rooms.

Lighting.

Well Lighted Schools are.—Newland Church of England Infants', St. Vincent's, St. Wilfrid's, Hebrew, St. Mary's R.C., St. Charles', St. Gregory's, Christ Church Boys', St. James', St. Patrick's.

Moderately Lighted. — Newland Church of England Mixed, St. Joseph's (first floor), Sculcoates St. Paul's (except No. 4 Classroom, which is bad), Drypool, St. Mark's (Classroom No. 1, Girl's Department, is badly lighted), Trinity (Classroom No. 2 is dark), Salhouse Lane, Christ Church Girls', St. Luke's.

Insufficiently Lighted. — Newland Church of England Classroom No. 3, St. Joseph's ground floor, Christ Church Infants'.

Warming.

The following Schools are heated by Hot Water Pipes.—St. Patrick's (low pressure), Day Street (and stoves and fireplaces), Hebrew (high pressure), St. James' (low pressure), St. Joseph's (high pressure), St. Mark's (and fireplaces), St. Mary's R.C. (and stoves), St. Vincent's, Salhouse Lane (and stoves).

Stoves and Fireplaces. — Christ Church, Drypool, St. Charles', St. Gregory's, St. Luke's, St. Wilfrid's, Sculcoates St. Paul's.

Fireplaces.—Newland Church of England, Trinity.

Equipment.

The equipment of the new and improved Schools previously referred to is satisfactory.

Sanitation.

Trough Closets.—All the Schools have trough closets, except as below.

Single Closets, with separate flush cisterns.—Trinity, Christ Church Infants', St. Luke's (and troughs), St. Mark's (and troughs), St. Mary's R.C. (and troughs).

Pedestal Latrines.—St. Patrick's.

Water Supply.—From town's mains.

Lavatories.—The following Schools have no lavatories, only loose wash bowls :—Sculcoates St. Paul's Infants', Trinity, St. Luke's Boys'.

The following have one lavatory basin for the whole Department :—Sculcoates St. Paul's Boys', Christ Church Infants', St. Luke's, one lavatory basin for Girls' and Infants' Departments.

Cleanliness of Schoolrooms and Cloakrooms.—The floors are properly scrubbed every two months. The inside walls are brushed down when the Schools are closed for the holidays and are distempered every three years.

Arrangements for Drying Children's Cloaks and Boots.—There are no special arrangements made.

T. DENTON BROOKS.

TABLE II.

Notice to Parents.

	Boys.				Girls.			
	Admission.	7—8.	10—11.	Leaving.	Admission.	7—8.	10—11.	Leaving.
Decayed Teeth and Oral Sepsis ..	19	41	38	9	98	166	145	66
Diseases of Nose & Throat	6	0	1	2	24	15	17	24
Enlarged Tonsils & Adenoids ..	141	155	146	62	122	312	267	198
Enlarged Cervical Glands	13	18	9	8	111	73	45	38
Eye Diseases and Refractive Defects	23	110	122	45	18	156	103	35
Carried forward ..	202	324	316	126	373	722	577	361

TABLE II.—*Continued.*

	Boys.				Girls.			
	Admission.	7—8.	10—11.	Leaving.	Admission.	7—8.	10—11.	Leaving.
Brought forward..	202	324	316	126	373	722	577	361
Ear Diseases ..	9	17	22	7	11	18	25	13
Diseases of Circula- tory System ..	10	10	23	6	55	44	53	45
Diseases of Respira- tory System not Tubercular ..	40	15	10	3	94	64	29	10
Tubercular Disease— Of Lungs, actual & suspected ..	7	2	11	4	19	32	17	14
Of Glands ..	1	0	2	0	7	8	5	3
Of other Organs ..	1	3	5	1	1	2	3	0
Diseases of Nervous System	1	1	0	0	5	9	5	1
Rickets	4	1	0	0	34	3	3	4
Deformities— Spinal Curvature	41	16	3	3	0	6	13	11
Other Deformities	8	3	15	11	9	1	3	5
Skin Diseases ..	9	6	3	4	21	16	15	2
Other Diseases ..	20	10	5	3	20	65	49	21
Hernia	21	9	17	5	2	1	4	0
Total ..	374	417	432	173	651	991	801	490
		Total.	Percentage.			Total.	Percentage.	
		1396	13.3			2933	31.1	
		Total 4329.				Percentage 21.8.		
Treatment obtained	54	78	97	41	108	193	144	52
Treatment refused	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Treatment not obtained	15	60	62	29	39	110	84	25
		Boys.		Girls.		Both Sexes.		
		Percent-		Percent-		Percent-		
		age.		age.		age.		
Treatment obtained	270	19.3%	497	17%	767	17.7%		
Treatment refused	2		1					
Treatment not obtained ..	166	11.8%	258	8.8%	424	9.8%		

TABLE IV.

NUTRITION.

Boys.

		Good.	Normal.	Below Normal.	Bad.
Admission	..	1232	1100	148	3
7-8	..	1054	1453	314	9
10-11	..	1371	1360	268	6
Leaving	..	987	885	231	12
Total	..	4644	4798	961	30

Girls.

Admission	..	250	2083	316	8
7-8	..	160	2076	491	10
10-11	..	214	1775	388	8
Leaving	..	173	1304	226	3
Total	..	797	7238	1421	29

Totals of both Sexes	5441	12036	2382	59
----------------------	------	-------	------	----

TABLE V.
PERSONAL HISTORY.

	Boys						Girls					
	7-8.			10-11.			7-8.			10-11.		
	Admissions.	Total.	Percentage.	Admissions.	Total.	Percentage.	Admissions.	Total.	Percentage.	Admissions.	Total.	Percentage.
Measles ...	1104	44.5	1312	46.35	1321	47.3	1540	58.0	1983	72.4	1807	75.8
Whooping Cough	564	22.7	618	21.82	472	15.7	798	30.0	948	34.6	738	30.9
Chicken Pox ...	322	13.0	445	15.72	365	12.1	428	16.1	679	24.8	576	24.1
Scarlet Fever ...	64	2.58	127	4.49	188	6.2	83	3.1	161	5.9	248	10.4
Diphtheria ...	61	2.45	73	2.58	120	4.0	69	2.6	153	5.6	168	7.0
Tracheotomy for	—	—	2	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	1	—
Small Pox ...	2	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Typhoid...	4	—	7	—	17	—	2	—	9	—	19	—
Mumps ...	8	—	34	—	40	—	8	—	35	—	66	2.8
Tubercle...	10	—	4	—	5	—	7	—	9	—	10	—
Congenital Syphilis	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Rheumatism ...	—	—	6	—	23	0.8	9	—	18	—	44	1.8
Growing Pains ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	—	—	—
Diseases of the Nose and Throat	21	—	17	—	17	—	19	—	32	—	56	—
Adenoids ...	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	7	—	2	—
Diseases of Glands	1	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	3	—	9	—
Eye Diseases ...	3	—	18	—	2	—	16	—	23	—	13	—

Ear Diseases ...	10	—	6	—	3	—	1	—	30	—	29	—	23	—
Diseases of Circulatory System ...	1	—	3	—	4	—	2	—	4	—	5	—	6	—
Diseases of Respiratory System—														
Bronchitis ...	65	2·62	56	1·98	40	1·4	27	1·3	153	5·7	89	3·2	92	3·8
Pneumonia ...	50	2·01	54	1·91	50	1·6	26	1·2	89	3·3	67	2·4	63	2·6
Other Diseases ...	18	—	10	—	10	—	3	—	22	—	12	—	23	—
Diseases of Nervous System—														
Infantile Paralysis ...	3	—	2	—	2	—	1	—	3	—	5	—	5	—
Chorea ...	2	—	2	—	5	—	4	—	1	—	15	—	19	—
Epilepsy ...	16	—	8	—	10	—	4	—	17	—	10	—	10	—
Other Nervous Diseases	6	—	2	—	8	—	3	—	11	—	22	—	15	—
Rickets ...	7	—	5	—	2	—	—	—	20	—	10	—	2	—
Deformities ...	20	—	8	—	5	—	3	—	9	—	—	—	2	—
Ringworm ...	6	—	27	—	17	—	2	—	12	—	36	1·3	11	—
Scabies ...	1	—	5	—	2	—	2	—	5	—	8	—	—	—
Skin Diseases—														
Eczema ...	9	—	13	—	16	—	12	—	19	—	26	0·9	33	—
Other Skin Diseases ...	1	—	1	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Diseases of Digestive System ...	27	—	14	—	24	—	10	—	28	—	22	—	18	—
Diseases of Urinary System ...	2	—	5	—	7	—	3	—	5	—	4	—	3	—
Other Diseases ...	10	—	13	—	35	—	26	—	23	—	48	—	55	—

TABLE VI.
DISEASES AND DEFECTS.

	Boys.						Girls.					
	7—8.			10—11.			7—8.			10—11.		
	Admissions.	Total.	Percentage.	Admissions.	Total.	Percentage.	Admissions.	Total.	Percentage.	Admissions.	Total.	Percentage.
Teeth—												
Decayed ...	840	1503	53.0	1404	46.7	38.4	1199	1904	69.6	1491	62.5	54.8
Much Decayed ...	90	184	6.5	169	5.6	1.6	119	179	6.5	131	5.5	2.9
Oral Sepsis ...	—	5	0.2	7	0.2	—	11	13	0.5	28	1.2	2.0
Diseases of Nose and Throat—												
Mouth Breathing ...	74	64	2.2	55	1.8	1.2	149	136	5.0	120	5.0	3.0
Enlarged Tonsils ...	619	722	25.5	675	22.5	18.5	720	745	27.1	666	27.9	27.5
Adenoids ...	245	211	7.4	194	6.5	5.0	213	200	7.3	170	7.1	5.5
Adenoids and Tonsils Removed ...	22	23	0.8	20	0.7	0.4	46	47	1.7	72	3.0	3.0
Other Diseases ...	51	74	3.0	67	2.2	1.0	29	35	1.3	51	2.3	2.3
Submaxillary & Cervical Glands—												
Enlarged ...	1041	1592	56.0	1527	50.8	47.5	519	577	21.1	411	17.2	9.7

TABLE VI.—*Continued.*
DISEASES AND DEFECTS.

	Boys.						Girls.									
	7—8.			10—11.			7—8.			10—11.						
	Admissions.	Total.	Percentage.	Total.	Percentage.	Leaving.	Admissions.	Total.	Percentage.	Total.	Percentage.	Leaving.				
Speech—																
Stammering ...	4	0.15	7	0.2	12	0.4	8	0.3	3	—	10	0.37	9	0.3	14	0.8
Other Defect ...	64	2.4	34	1.0	27	0.9	15	0.5	31	1.1	47	1.6	57	2.2	55	3.1
Diseases of Circulatory System—																
Valvular-Heart Disease	20	0.8	18	0.6	36	1.2	16	0.8	43	1.6	38	1.4	55	2.3	44	2.5
Other Diseases ...	18	0.7	27	0.9	46	1.5	57	2.9	74	2.8	81	2.9	50	2.1	53	3.0
Diseases of Respiratory System—																
Bronchitis ...	170	6.8	86	3.0	66	2.2	29	1.4	244	9.2	125	4.4	55	2.3	22	1.3
Other Diseases, except Tubercular...	20	0.8	30	1.0	20	0.6	4	0.1	7	0.3	12	0.45	2	—	9	0.5
Tubercle—																
Of Lungs ...	2	—	1	—	10	0.3	5	0.2	3	0.1	5	0.2	2	—	4	0.2
Suspected Tubercle of Lungs ...	16	0.6	15	0.5	25	0.8	11	0.5	30	1.1	40	1.4	25	1.0	18	1.0
Of Glands ...	5	0.2	4	0.1	7	0.2	5	0.2	14	0.5	15	0.5	11	0.5	10	0.6
Of Bone and Joints ...	—	—	—	—	3	0.1	1	—	7	0.2	3	—	2	—	3	—

Healed of Bone and Joints ...	2	—	1	—	0.2	—	—	2	—	1	—	2	—	1	—
Other Tubercular Diseases ...	1	—	2	—	0.2	5	—	2	—	—	—	4	—	3	—
Diseases of Nervous System—															
Epilepsy ...	4	0.16	2	—	—	3	—	2	—	6	0.2	3	0.1	—	—
Chorea ...	3	0.12	2	—	—	2	1	2	—	12	0.4	5	0.2	3	—
Other Diseases ...	6	0.24	7	0.25	—	6	4	15	0.5	3	0.1	6	0.25	4	—
Rickets—															
Limbs ...	68	2.8	55	1.9	1.3	39	18	150	5.6	30	1.1	8	0.34	2	—
Ribs ...	72	2.9	87	3.0	2.5	77	45	278	10.4	165	6.0	51	2.1	25	1.5
Cranial Bosses ...	6	0.2	49	1.7	—	1	1	197	7.4	55	2.0	9	0.4	—	—
Infectious and Contagious Diseases—															
Diphtheria ...	3	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
„ (susp.)	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	5	0.2	6	0.2	—	—	—	—
Chicken Pox ...	4	0.1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Mumps ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ringworm, Head ...	25	1.0	18	0.6	0.1	3	9	16	0.6	11	0.4	2	—	1	—
„ Body ...	7	0.2	13	0.4	0.2	6	—	22	0.8	22	0.8	2	—	—	—
Scabies ...	19	0.7	9	0.3	0.3	8	1	12	0.4	5	0.18	7	0.3	6	—
Ophthalmia ...	5	0.4	4	0.1	0.2	5	—	2	—	2	—	1	—	3	—
Small Pox ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	15	0.5	1	—	1	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—

TABLE VI.—Continued.
DISEASES AND DEFECTS.

	Boys.						Girls.					
	7—8.			10—11.			7—8.			10—11.		
	Admissions.	Total.	Percentage.	Admissions.	Total.	Percentage.	Admissions.	Total.	Percentage.	Admissions.	Total.	Percentage.
Deformities—												
Spinal Curvature	177	221	7.1	304	225	10.5	14	81	2.6	83	78	4.5
Other Deformities	166	237	6.7	249	230	10.6	100	91	3.5	86	51	2.9
Other Diseases and Defects—												
Anaemia	61	59	2.5	48	24	1.1	97	123	4.5	92	58	3.4
Diseases of Skin --												
Eczema	14	33	0.5	19	16	0.7	35	26	0.9	35	22	1.3
Other Diseases	24	25	1.0	35	19	0.8	51	38	1.3	39	34	2.0
Hernia	38	20	1.5	26	14	0.6	10	5	—	5	3	0.2
Other Diseases	74	28	3.0	60	15	0.6	89	113	3.9	81	33	1.9

TABLE VII.

No Shoes.	Number Examined.	Height.			Weight.						Pediculosis Head.	Nutrition.			Teeth Much Decayed.	Tonsils Enlarged.	Adenoids.	Per Cent. Enlarged Cervical Glands.	Per Cent. Lung Diseases	Tubercle. Per Cent.	Anæmia. Per Cent.		
		7-8.			10-11.			13-14.				Good. Per Cent.	Below Normal. Per Cent.	Bad. Per Cent.									
		Feet.	Inches.	Inches.	Feet.	Inches.	Stones.	Lbs.	Feet.	Inches.												Stones.	Lbs.
Boys—																							
—	...	3	10½	4	2	4	7	4	0½	4	5	7½	1.7	13.1	4.8	0.4	7.9	3.9	0.8	29.4	0.8	0.4	
—	...	3	9½	4	3½	4	9	4	5½	4	5	8	2.3	75.9	16.6	0.9	3.2	11.5	15.2	90.7	2.7	0.4	
—	...	3	9¾	4	3¾	4	7¾	4	7½	4	5	1½	4.2	58.7	7.3	—	13.2	19.4	1.1	33.4	2.7	0.4	
—	...	3	9	4	3	4	9	3	6	4	5	11½	0.6	19.2	4.5	—	7.9	39.0	4.6	35.0	1.3	0.7	
—	...	3	9½	4	3½	4	8½	3	6½	4	5	1	0.4	60.9	5.5	—	1.7	24.1	17.2	31.1	7.8	1.7	
16	...	3	7¼	4	1¾	4	7½	3	3	4	5	6½	4.2	30.6	3.4	—	5.9	19.6	2.1	16.1	1.7	0.4	
30	...	3	7½	4	2½	4	7½	3	4¾	4	5	0½	2.6	8.5	10.4	—	12.3	36.6	1.9	58.1	3.9	—	
13	...	3	8	4	2½	4	7½	3	3¾	4	5	7½	1.2	10.6	4.6	—	7.5	30.5	2.5	25.5	2.9	0.8	
20	...	3	7¾	4	1¾	4	7¾	3	3¾	4	5	6½	4.1	59.7	20.6	1.5	3.7	5.9	16.9	91.4	6.6	0.4	
30	...	3	8½	4	1¾	4	7	3	5¾	4	5	8½	3.4	11.1	8.9	0.4	4.7	44.4	7.6	30.3	2.5	—	
GIRLS—																							
—	...	3	8½	4	2	4	8½	3	4	4	5	10¾	23.6	16.0	10.2	—	2.1	10.7	4.4	8.9	4.0	1.3	
—	...	3	8	4	2	4	8	3	4	4	5	5	18.8	7.2	9.4	0.3	7.9	33.0	8.3	15.9	5.8	1.4	
—	...	3	9	4	3	4	9½	3	3½	4	5	11½	11.4	9.2	7.7	—	7.3	32.7	2.9	15.8	5.8	2.5	
—	...	3	10½	4	2	4	10½	3	6¼	4	6	1	32.1	10.0	8.5	—	9.2	29.2	5.0	16.4	4.2	2.1	
—	...	3	10¼	4	4	4	9¾	3	4¾	4	5	8½	13.8	5.7	13.9	—	10.2	40.6	10.2	14.7	2.2	0.7	
2	...	3	7½	4	0¾	4	8¼	3	1¾	4	4	9	49.5	5.6	15.4	—	6.5	25.2	4.2	15.0	9.3	1.4	
3	...	3	4	4	1¾	4	7½	3	2½	4	5	5	49.2	3.5	20.4	—	2.8	31.6	9.8	15.5	7.0	2.1	
5	...	3	8½	4	1	4	7½	3	3¼	4	5	11	68.3	5.0	20.0	—	4.3	28.1	6.2	13.7	8.7	3.1	
2	...	3	7¾	4	0¾	4	1½	3	2	4	4	13	60.0	4.8	20.0	0.7	6.2	30.4	7.6	13.3	7.6	3.0	
1	...	3	8¾	4	4¾	4	8½	3	3	4	5	7	50.5	7.4	16.7	0.3	5.4	22.9	3.4	16.4	6.1	2.2	

TOWN HALL,
HULL, 1910.

To the Medical Officer of Health.

SIR,

I beg to submit to you my report upon the work done in the Inspector of Nuisances' Department during the year 1909, in the usual tabular form.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

C. W. EVINGTON,
Cert. Assoc. Royal San. Inst.

TABLE NO. 18.—PARTICULARS AS TO ORDERS GIVEN ON
INFORMAL OR STATUTORY NOTICES SERVED FOR THE ABATE-
MENT OF NUISANCES, &C., REPORTED BY DISTRICT
INSPECTORS, &C.

ORDERS GIVEN.	No. of Nuisances.
To Reconstruct combined and separate drains	799
„ Repair	255
„ Provide sanitary gullies on existing drains	167
„ Cleanse choked drains	248
„ „ „ gullies	1055
„ Provide grates to gullies, &c.	123
„ Disconnect fall-spouts from drains	97
„ Replace, repair or cleanse fall-pipes and slopsink waste pipes	256
„ Provide new or repair existing pavement	462
„ Convert privies into w.c.'s	7
„ Replace pan closets with w.c.'s of modern type	2
„ Provide additional w.c. accommodation	2
„ Repair w.c.'s, replace w.c. basin, &c.	20
„ Erect or repair urinals	4
„ Provide new or repair existing w.c. and urinal flushing apparatus	65
„ Cleanse w.c.'s and urinals	54
„ Provide new or repair or cleanse existing soil pipes and vent pipes	63
„ Cleanse air inlets	11
„ Provide wire guards to w.c. and drain vent shafts	23
„ Flag and cement privy soil pits	165
„ Repair privy soil pits and floors	136
„ „ or renew privy frontboards, seats, doors, &c.	211
„ Replace privy pails	70
„ Provide dust bins	274
„ Repair roofage	137
„ „ chimney stacks	1
„ „ ceilings	53
„ Provide new and repair or cleanse existing eaves, spouting „ Repair walls	75 64
„ Cleanse and limewash dirty premises, areas, passages, privies, &c.	179
„ Cease to allow dwellings to be overcrowded	64
„ Cease to allow cellars to be used as dwellings	12
„ Repair or close dilapidated premises	38
„ Repair floors of kitchens, sculleries, &c.	42
„ provide doors to yards of dwellings	17
„ Provide ventilation under ground floors	29
„ Remove animals, fowls, &c.	32
„ Remove dead rats from under floors	1
„ Provide water supply	1
„ Erect or repair manure pits	20
„ Remove manure	34
„ Remove offensive refuse	26
„ Remove stagnant water from under house floors, &c.	7
„ Remove water from land	4
„ Abate smoke nuisances	25
	5430

TABLE No. 19.—RETURN OF DRAINAGE WORK, &c., DONE
BY ORDER OF INFORMAL OR STATUTORY NOTICES.

No. of Houses provided with new Pipe Drainage (including Drains repaired)	667
Length of Drainage (in feet)	17,652
„ Areas, Back Passages, &c., provided with new Pipe Drainage (including drains repaired)	52
Length of Drainage (in feet)	5,018
„ Houses provided with New Pavement	148
Area of Pavement (in square feet)	9,040
„ Areas, Back Passages, &c., provided with New Pavement Area of Pavement (in square feet)	83
Sanitary Gullies provided on new and existing drains.....	48,607
„ Inspection Chambers and Intercepting Traps	798
„ Defective w.c.'s replaced, &c.....	19
„ Privies converted into w.c.'s.....	12
„ Privy Pails replaced	5
„ Dustbins provided	64
„ Manure pits provided	273
	2

RETURN OF DRAINAGE WORK, &c., DONE BY LETTER OR
ARRANGEMENT DURING THE YEAR 1909.

No. of Houses provided with new Pipe Drainage (inculding Drains repaired)	77
Length of Drainage (in feet)	1,548
„ Areas, Back Passages, &c., provided with new Pipe Drainage (including drains repaired)	2
Length of Drainage (in feet)	177
„ Houses provided with New Pavement	6
Area of Pavement (in square feet)	315
„ Areas, Back Passages, &c., provided with New Pavement Area of Pavement (in square feet)	3
Sanitary Gullies provided	5,804
„ Inspection Chambers and Intercepting Traps	46
„ Privies converted into w.c.'s.....	6
„ Defective w.c.'s replaced	83
„ Additional w.c.'s provided	6
„ Privy Pails replaced	1
„ Dustbins provided	2
	94

TABLE No. 20.—TABULATED STATEMENT OF THE WORK DONE, AND THE NUMBER OF HORSES EMPLOYED IN THE ASH-PIT CLEANSING DEPARTMENT.

FOUR WEEKS ENDED. 1909.	No. of removals from Ashpits.	No. of inspections of Ashpits.	No. of refusals to admit Collectors.	No. of doors fast.	No. of Van Loads removed from		Total No. of Van Loads.	Daily Average No. of Horses.
					Houses, Shops, &c.	Open Spaces, Vacant Lands, &c.		
January 23rd	107542	1749	...	1	2082	...	2082	35
February 20th	107352	1011	...	...	2017	2	2019	
March 20th	102641	1893	...	3	2010	6	2016	
April 17th	96109	1285	...	2	1856	7	1863	
May 15th	109903	624	...	...	2131	...	2131	
June 12th	104569	1365	...	1	2005	8	2013	
July 10th	102365	1183	...	1	1932	16	1948	
August 7th	101698	942	...	1	1926	8	1934	
September 4th	105118	1311	...	2	2008	9	2017	
October 2nd	105268	555	...	1	2116	5	2121	
October 30th	105370	568	...	...	2000	9	2009	
November 27th	107285	1038	...	...	2049	15	2064	
December 25th	103903	1422	1	...	1934	12	1946	
Totals	1359123	14946	1	12	26066	97	26163*	...

* Equivalent to 39,245 Cart Loads.

TABLE No. 21.—SHEWING NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS OF PRIVIES, &c., APPLICATIONS MADE FOR THE REMOVAL OF NIGHTSOIL, AND INFRINGEMENTS OF THE NIGHTSOIL SPECIFICATION BY NIGHTSOIL CONTRACTORS.

1909. FOUR WEEKS ENDED	No. of Inspections of Privies, &c.	Applications for removal of Nightsoil.	Bona-fide complaints.	Total No. of days neglect.	Privies, &c. not collected from on the proper day.	Total No. of days neglect.	Privies, &c., improperly cleansed.	Privies, &c. improperly disinfected.	Men short.	Carts set up in street, &c.	Carts without brushes.	Carts not covered.	Carts collecting after authorised time.
January 23.....	22791	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
February 20.....	21965	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
March 20.....	22199	57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
April 17.....	21482	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
May 15.....	21984	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
June 12.....	21586	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
July 10.....	21398	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
August 7.....	18177	67	..	..	74	74	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
September 4.....	17603	39	..	..	18	18	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
October 2.....	19324	30	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
” 30.....	20332	55	..	..	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
November 27.....	19204	29	1	7	42	42	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
December 25.....	18518	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....	266563	571	1	7	141	141	..	4	2	1	2	..	1

£5 19s. deducted from Contractors' monthly payments in respect of above infringements, and
£6 11s. 6d. in respect of repairs to nightsoil carts damaged through negligence or want of proper care
on the part of Contractors' men.

Destructors.

Refuse Destroyed.

Nature of Refuse.				Number of Cart loads dealt with at		Total Loads.
				East District Destructor.	West District Destructor.	
Ashes, Shop & Warehouse Refuse				13028	26361	39389
Market Sweepings				273	121	394
Damaged Fruit and Vegetables...				470	125	595
Eggs, &c.				193	155	348
Dead } E.D.		W.D.	Total			
Animals } 1130		121	1251	57	6	63
Mattresses	2052	2296	4348	102	115	217
Fever Pails } (Contents of) 307		—	307	15	—	15
Baskets of Yeast } 126		—	126	6	—	6
Totals.....				14144	26883	41027
				13378	27239	40617
				12185	27394	39579

In addition to the above, 774 cart loads have been tipped at Pickering Park.

59 tons Disinfecting Powder made at West District Destructor for Sanitary Committee and 4 tons Carbolized Sawdust for Works Committee.

TABLE No. 22.—SHEWING CASES OF ZYMOTIC DISEASES INVESTIGATED.

DISTRICTS.	Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Croup.	Whooping Cough.	Fevers.	Diarrhoea.	Erysipelas.	Continued Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Total.
Drypool	...	174	144	83	1	3	8	17	35	1	5	471
Southcoates	2	54	89	75	...	3	6	13	19	3	1	265
East Sculcoates	2	113	121	41	...	...	14	21	27	...	3	342
West Sculcoates	2	191	125	75	...	4	8	11	13	...	6	435
Humber	...	103	27	33	...	2	16	18	23	4	3	229
Myton	...	229	99	83	...	...	9	6	40	...	1	467
Newington	...	149	134	55	...	...	22	10	34	...	2	406
Totals.....	6	1013	739	445	1	12	83	96	191	8	21	2615

Disinfecting Station.

Table No. 23.—Shewing number of Persons admitted for bathing and number of articles from private houses and Books from the Public Libraries disinfected at the Disinfecting Station,

FOUR WEEKS ENDED 1909.	No. of Persons Bathed.	No. of Articles Dis- infected.	No. of Books Dis- infected.
23rd January	104	2551	76
20th February	176	4142	87
20th March	184	2408	52
17th April	171	3064	32
15th May	257	3468	29
12th June	253	3791	61
10th July	350	4046	89
7th August	415	2982	20
4th September	414	3414	73
2nd October	487	3610	22
30th October	487	3198	38
27th November	665	4099	30
25th December	777	3873	63
Totals	4740	44646	672
1908	1710	42340	816
1907	833	38442	909

Table No. 24.—Shewing number of Registered or Licensed Premises which require inspection.

Description of Premises, &c.	No.
Common Lodging Houses.....	31
Seamen's Lodging Houses	27
Slaughter Houses	51
Fish Curing Houses	51
Cow Sheds (1525 Cows).....	86
Milk Shops	504
Wholesale dealers in Margarine (52) and Milk Blended Butter (3)	55
Tripe Boiling Houses.....	7
Fat and Tallow Melting Works	3
Bone Boiling Works	3
Gut Scraping „	2
Knackeries	2
Fish Manure Works	2
Cod Liver Boilers	4
Extraction of Cod Liver Oil (for Medicinal purposes only).....	1
Ammoniacal Liquor Works	1
Tanneries	3
Total.....	833

TABLE No. 25.—COMMON LODGING-HOUSES, THEIR SITUATION, AND THE NUMBER OF ROOMS AND LODGERS.

STREETS.	No. of Houses.	No. of Rooms.	No. of Lodgers Allowed.
Blanket Row.....	5	36	262
Church Street, Drypool	1	7	71
Cross Street	1	5	23
Dock Street	3	23	143
Empringham Street	1	6	56
Finkle Street	1	8	26
Great Union Street.....	1	7	66
Lister Street.....	1	5	25
Little Humber Street.....	1	12	69
Mill Street.....	1	6	17
Myton Place.....	1	6	35
Osborne Street.....	2	12	63
Robinson Row	1	5	17
Salthouse Lane	2	18	125
Saint James' Street.....	1	16	86
South Street.....	1	7	62
Trippett Street	1	77(Cubicles)	77
Waltham Street	1	5	37
Waterhouse Lane	1	14	103
Waverley Street	1	16(Cubicles)	16
West Street	3	15	95
Totals.....	31	306	1474

TABLE No. 26.—SEAMEN'S LODGING-HOUSES, THEIR
SITUATION, AND THE NUMBER OF ROOMS AND
LODGERS.

STREETS.	No. of Houses.	No. of Rooms.	No. of Lodgers Allowed.
Adelaide Street	1	3	7
Alfred Gelder Street.....	1	32	32
		(Cubicles)	
Blanket Row.....	2	7	18
Blackfriargate	1	4	10
Cogan Street	1	3	7
Commercial Road.....	1	4	7
Castle Street	1	3	8
Dagger Lane	1	3	10
De-la-Pole Street	1	3	15
Great Passage Street (Victoria Mansions)	1	490	490
		(Cubicles)	
Hessle Road	1	3	20
High Street	1	1	4
Kingston Street.....	2	6	20
Lister Street	2	10	31
Nile Street.....	1	4	6
Osborne Street	1	3	12
Posterngate	1	5	11
Queen Street	2	6	9
William Street	1	2	4
Wilton Street.....	1	4	14
Waverley Street	2	2	6
Woodhouse Street	1	5	15
Totals	27	603	756

TABLE No. 27.—SHEWING NEW LICENSES AND REGISTRATIONS.

Name.	Premises.	Description of Premises.	Result.
Arthur Preston ..	Poplar House, Cottingham Road ..	Cowshed and Dairy ..	Granted.
Hull Hide, Skin & Fat Co., Ltd.	Maxwell Street ..	Bone Boilers ..	do.
Robert Scott ..	12 Arundell Street ..	Wholesale Margarine Dealer	do.
A. McDonald, Meadow Dairy Co., Ltd.	185, Holderness Road ..	do.	do.
Messrs. Pape & Co.	Waterloo Buildings, Lowgate ..	do.	do.
Messrs. Doughty & Galloway	15, Bishop Lane ..	do.	do.
Chas. E. Lewis ..	Hull and District Provision Dealers' and Grocers' Association, 83, Walton Street	do.	do.
C. M. Sinton, Ltd.	28, Bishop Lane ..	do.	do.
Alfred Gunthorpe	138, De-la-Pole Avenue ..	Cowshed and Dairy	do.
James Rispin ..	174, Sharp Street ..	do.	do.
Charle Richard Reffold ..	8, Mechanic Lane, Edgar Street ..	do.	do.

Parks, Ltd.	..	180A, Holderness Road	..	..	Margarine Dealers	..	Granted.
Maypole Dairy Co..	..	39, King Edward Street	..	..	do.	..	do.
Thomas Edward Turner	..	Rear 34, Wenlock Street	..	..	Tripe Dealer	..	do.
Meadow Dairy Co., Ltd.	}	10, Market Place	..	..	Wholesale Margarine Dealers	..	do.
		450, Hessle Road	..	..	do.	..	do.
		89, Queen Street	..	..	do.	..	do.
Mark Tether		55 Goodwin Street	..	..	Fish-curing House	..	do.
Moody Bros.	..	66½, Goodwin Street	..	..	do.	..	do.
Wm. Hy. Clatworthy	..	90, Goodwin Street	..	..	do.	..	do.
Robert A. Crack	..	15, Booth Street	..	..	do.	..	do.
Sam. Smith	..	23, Eastbourne Street	..	..	Cowshed and Dairy	..	do.
Thos. Coates	..	37 Durham Street	..	..	do.	..	do.
Joseph Windle	..	8½, Adelaide Street	..	..	do.	..	do.
John Frederick Perry	..	120, Lambert Street	..	..	do.	..	do.
W. Tait	..	The Farm, Stoneferry Road	..	..	do.	..	do.
John William Ireland	..	44, Raywell Street	..	..	do.	..	do.

NOTE.—In addition to the above, 94 persons have been granted Certificates to carry on the trade of Purveyors of Milk.

TABLE No. 28.—SHEWING SAMPLES TAKEN UNDER “THE SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS,” AND RESULTS.

Description of Sample.	No. of Samples.	Genuine.	Adulterated.	No Action taken.	Vendors cautioned, &c., by Town Clerk.	Prosecutions.	Results of Prosecutions.
Arrowroot.....	6	6	...	...	...	...	....
Baking Powder	12	12	...	...	...	...	....
Brandy	4	4	...	...	...	...	....
Bread	2	2	...	...	...	...	....
Butter	31	29	2	...	...	2	Fined 40/- and costs; and judgment respited on payment of costs.
Camphorated Oil.....	8	8	...	...	...	...	....
Castor Oil.....	2	2	...	...	...	...	....
Cheese	5	4	1	1	...	...	....
Coffee	15	15	...	...	...	...	....
Fish Fryer's Fat.....	4	4	...	...	...	...	....
Flour	7	7	...	...	...	...	....
Gin	4	3	1	...	1	...	....
Ground Ginger.....	12	12	...	...	...	...	....
Ice Cream.....	40	40	...	...	...	...	....
Jam	8	8	...	...	1	...	....
Lard	17	17	...	...	...	...	....
Carried forward..	177	173	4	1	2	2	

TABLE No. 28—Continued.

Brought forward..	177	173	4	1	2	2	Fines, &c., imposed as follows :— £20, or 3 months; £10; £5 and costs, or 6 weeks; £4; £3 in each of 2 cases; £2 in 2; £1 5s. in 2; £1 in 5; 15/- in 4; 12/6; 10/- and costs; 10/- in each of 5 cases; 8/6; 7/6; judgment respited on payment of costs in 2 cases; and 1 case dismissed.
Milk	520	471	49	3	15	31	
Paregoric	4	4	...	...	...	...	
Pepper	6	6	...	...	...	...	
Potted Meat	5	2	3	...	2	1	
Rice	21	20	1	...	1	...	
Sal Volatile	3	3	...	...	1	...	
Sugar	9	9	...	...	...	...	
Sweet Spirits of Nitre	10	10	...	...	...	...	
Tea	15	15	...	...	...	...	
Vinegar	15	15	...	...	...	...	Judgment respited on pay- ment of costs in each case
Whiskey	10	8	2	...	...	2	
TOTALS	795	736	59	4	21	36	

TABLE No. 29.—SHEWING SANITARY PROSECUTIONS.

DATE.	OFFENCE.	RESULT.
1909.		
18th Jan.	Selling milk adulterated with 8 per cent. of added water ..	Fined £1 5s. including costs.
4th Mar.	Selling milk adulterated with 9½ per cent. of added water ..	Fined £1 including costs.
18th Mar.	Contravening Byelaws with respect to removal of offensive or noxious matter or liquid (2 offences)	(1) Fined £1 including costs. (2) Judgment respited.
18th Mar.	Do. do. (2 offences)	Case not proceeded with, on master being convicted.
25th Mar.	Obstructing Inspector under Sale of Food and Drugs Act ..	Fined £20 and costs, or 3 months.
16th Mar.	Contravening Seamen's Lodging House Byelaws	Fined £3 including costs and Solicitor's fee.
25th Mar.	Selling milk adulterated with 14·7 per cent. of added water ..	Fined £10 including costs.
25th Mar.	Selling milk adulterated with 10·3 per cent. deficient in milk fat	Fined 10s. and costs.

TABLE No. 29.—SHEWING SANITARY PROSECUTIONS—Continued.

DATE.	OFFENCE.	RESULT.
1909. 25th Mar.	Selling milk deficient in milk fat to the extent of 16·7 per cent., and adulterated with 5·3 per cent. of added water	Fined 40s. including costs.
5th Apr.	Causing offensive matter to be lead through streets in defective cart	Fined 20s. including costs.
Do.	Leading offensive matter through the streets during prohibited hours	Fined 7s. 6d. including costs.
6th May	Selling milk 6·3 per cent. deficient in milk fat and adulterated 1·5 per cent. of added water	Judgment respited on payment of 8s. 6d. costs.
6th May	Selling milk 10 per cent. deficient in milk fat	Fined 20s. including costs.
21st May	Selling milk adulterated with 4·2 per cent. of added water and 6·7 per cent. deficient in milk fat	Fined 40s. including costs.
26th May	Selling milk deficient in milk fat to the extent of 4 per cent. ..	Fined 10s. including costs.
10th June	Selling milk 12 per cent. deficient in milk fat	Fined £1 including costs.

TABLE No. 29.—SHEWING SANITARY PROSECUTIONS—Continued.

DATE.	OFFENCE.	RESULT.
1909. 30th June	Selling milk 19·3 per cent. deficient in milk fat	Judgment respited on payment of 7s. 6d. costs.
30th June	Selling milk 7·7 per cent. deficient in milk fat	Fined 10s., including costs.
30th June	Selling milk 6·3 per cent. deficient in milk fat	Fined 10s. including costs.
30th June	Selling milk 6·3 per cent. deficient in milk fat	Fined 7s. 6d. including costs.
30th June	Contravening Byelaws as to removal of noxious or offensive matter or liquid	Fined 10s. 6d. including costs.
14th July	Selling milk 8·7 per cent. deficient in milk fat	Fined 10s. including costs.
14th July	Selling milk 7·3 per cent. deficient in milk fat	Fined 8s. 6d. including costs.
22nd July	Selling milk adulterated with 7·9 per cent. of added water ..	Fined £20 including costs, or 3 months.

TABLE No. 29.—SHEWING SANITARY PROSECUTIONS—Continued.

DATE.	OFFENCE.	RESULT.
1909. 29th July	Selling old or skimmed milk adulterated with 10·8 per cent. of added water	Fined £1 including costs.
29th July	Selling milk 5 per cent. deficient in fat and adulterated with 2·2 per cent of added water	Fined 15s. including costs.
29th July	(1) Selling milk adulterated with 6·9 per cent. of added water ..	Fined £1 5s. including costs
	(2) Selling old or skimmed milk adulterated with 7 per cent of added water	Fined £1 5s including costs.
18th Aug.	Selling milk adulterated with (1) 7·7 per cent. of added water and (2) Mixed with 0·0017 per cent. of formic aldehyde	(1) Fined £1 including costs. (2) Summons withdrawn, defendant stating whole-sale dealer had admitted adding preservative. Statutory period for proceeding against latter had elapsed.

TABLE No. 29.—SHEWING SANITARY PROSECUTIONS—Continued.

DATE.	OFFENCE.	RESULT.
1909. 13th Sept.	Selling milk adulterated with 6.7 per cent. of added water ..	Fined 15s. including costs.
13th Sept.	Selling milk deficient in milk fat to the extent of 11.7 per cent...	Fined 15s. including costs.
13th Sept.	Selling old or skimmed milk adulterated with 27.8 per cent. of added water	Fined £5 and costs or 6 weeks' imprisonment.
30th Sept.	Selling milk adulterated with 6.3 per cent. of added water ..	Fined £4 including costs.
30th Sept.	Selling milk adulterated with 7.9 per cent. of added water ..	Fined £3 including costs.
4th Nov.	Selling whiskey 27.4 degrees under proof	Judgment respited on payment of costs.
4th Nov.	Selling whiskey 26.38 degrees under proof	Do.
2nd Dec.	Contravening Byelaws as to keeping of Pigs	Fined 1s. and 9s. costs.
2nd Dec.	Contravening Byelaws as to keeping of Pigs	Fined 5s. including costs.

TABLE No. 29.—SHEWING SANITARY PROSECUTIONS—*Continued.*

DATE.	OFFENCE.	RESULT.
1908. 2nd Dec.	Selling milk adulterated with 12·7 per cent. of added water ..	Fined £3 including costs.
22nd Dec.	Selling milk deficient in milk fat to the extent of 5 per cent. ..	Fined 10s. including costs.
„	Selling milk (“last night’s and this morning’s milk mixed”) adulterated with 14 per cent. of added water	Case dismissed. Not satisfied. Defendant did not intend milk for cooking purposes on her own premises.
„	Selling new milk adulterated with 1·6 per cent. of added water and 6·3 per cent. deficient in milk fat	Fined 12s. 6d. including costs.
30th Dec.	Selling butter containing 100 per cent. of margarine	Fined 40 /— and costs.
„	Selling butter containing 100 per cent. of margarine	Judgment respited on payment of costs.

NOTE.—For particulars as to other prosecutions, see pages 68, 69, 70 & 168.

District Inspectors' Table.

TABULATED STATEMENT shewing the Sanitary Districts, Estimated Population, and work done.

DISTRICT.	DISTRICT BOUNDARIES.	ESTIMATED POPULATION.	INSPECTORS.	PREMISES INSPECTED AND NUISANCES ABATED, ETC.				GENERAL NUISANCES.			DRAINAGE, &c.				No. of Inspections of Manure-yards.	MILK SHOPS.		INFECTIOUS DISEASES.					
				No. of Complaints Registered.	No. of Premises Inspected.	No. of Noddes Served.	No. of Nuisances Abated.	No. of Ponds, Gullies, and W.C.'s cleaned.	No. of Premises Cleaned and Linewashed.	No. of Sanitary Conveniences Repaired or Abanded, &c.	No. of Sinks or Noddes noticed into W.C.'s.	No. of Sinks or Noddes Reconstructed.	No. of Separate and Combined Drains Repaired, including gullies placed in existing drains.	No. of Supervisions of Drains and other Works in progress.		No. of Inspections.	No. not in conformity with Regulations.	No. of Cases Notified.	No. of Cases and Deaths Investigated.	No. of Removals.	No. of Disinfections.	No. of Houses supplied with Fever Pills.	Total No. of Days Pills supplied.
1	S. Side River Humber, W. Side City Boundary, S. Side Hesle Road, E. Side Walker Street, S. Side Anlaby Road, Carr Lane to Monument Bridge, and W. Side Prince's and Humber Docks.	37418	Assistant Inspector of Nuisances, J. A. Fraser, Sanitary Officer.....J. Cawse.	123	838	620	361	297	48	201	26	72	70	204	72	163	...	229	281	58	303	1	3
2	S. Side Anlaby Road from W. Side Walker St., N. Side Hesle Road and the City Boundary.	49249	Assistant Inspectors of Nuisances, E. B. Pindar, Sanitary Officers...H. Shann, W. Milne.	151	768	572	904	198	13	201	...	197	68	216	11	140	26	413	456	94	407	11	166
3	S. Side Anlaby Road, City Boundary, S. Side Spring Bank, E. Side Prospect, King Edward and Chariot Streets.	29592	Assistant Inspector of Nuisances, Sanitary Officer H. Monson.	84	995	438	651	89	17	110	55	113	60	271	39	144	1	237	234	67	279	2	54
4	N. Side Spring Bank, W. Side Beverley Road, N. and W. City Boundary.	37266	Assistant Inspector of Nuisances, Sanitary Officer W. E. Baichin.	67	830	368	535	105	2	152	2	43	25	268	...	109	2	156	188	68	206	2	77
5	E. Side Beverley Road, N. Side Marlbro' Terrace and Cottingham Drain, W. Side River Hull and N. City Boundary.	39090	Assistant Inspector of Nuisances, A. W. Chesterfield, Sanitary Officer G. Wade.	88	829	566	698	209	31	119	...	29	44	217	27	145	...	392	434	130	386	...	...
6	S. Side Marlbro' Ter. and Cottingham Drain, W. Side River Hull, E. Side Prospect and Chariot Streets, N. Side Carr Lane and St. John St., E. Side Prince's & Humber Docks.	19786	Assistant Inspector of Nuisances, Sanitary Officer.....A. Holland	110	682	383	441	129	45	103	4	31	24	175	36	118	1	113	151	26	140	3	17
7	E. Side River Hull, N. Side Witham and Holderness Road, E. and N. City Boundary.	32528	Assistant Inspector of Nuisances, J. B. Taylor, Sanitary Officer J. Yates.	66	809	424	540	208	19	73	...	90	24	167	77	125	3	321	365	101	336	4	35
8	S. Side Witham and Holderness Road, E. Side River Hull, S. River Humber, E. City boundary.	30623	Assistant Inspector of Nuisances, R. B. Salter, Sanitary Officer.....F. Thorley.	59	912	316	331	133	7	22	1	59	20	213	88	190	1	294	321	67	265	...	...
Totals.....		275552		748	6663	3697	5061	1368	182	981	88	634	336	1731	345	1134	34	2155	2615	611	2322	23	352

One hundred and twenty six visits have also been made by the District Inspectors to residences of persons who have arrived directly or indirectly in the City from foreign ports infected, or suspected to be infected, with Cholera or Plague; and sixty visits to residences of Small Pox contacts.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE INSPECTION AND REGISTRATION OF CANAL BOATS.

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1909.

Canal Boats inspected	2102
Additional inspections made to ascertain if notices served had been complied with	186
Total number of inspections	2288
Canal Boats found in good order	1913
„ „ contravening the Acts	189
	2102

The 2,102 Canal Boats inspected during the year are registered to accommodate 11,321 adult persons, whilst only 4,375 adults (3,646 males, 729 females, 745 children) were found occupying the said boats.

The number of children of school age found on the boats registered by this Authority was 73.

PARTICULARS OF CONTRAVENTIONS.

	Defects.	Remedied.
Not properly lettered and numbered	6	6
Absence of certificates	26	23
Requiring Repairs :—		
Decks	8	29
Decks, stoves and floors ..	8	
Stoves, cupboards and water casks	5	
Cupboards and berths ..	6	
Additional light	2	
Carried forward ..	61	58

	Defects.	Remedied.
Brought forward ..	61	58
Certificates not identifying owners with boat	24	21
Requiring renewal of paint ..	36	33
Change of Master not notified ..	10	10
Cabins not in a cleanly condition ..	19	19
Overcrowding	3	3
Females over age—without proper separation	2	2
Cabins not properly ventilated ..	5	5
Refusal of admittance to inspection	—	—
Accumulation of bilge water ..	9	9
Carrying offensive cargoes without the requisite double bulkheads	—	—
Unregistered boats	20	20
	189	180

In reference to the 9 contraventions unremedied, notices have been sent, either to the owner or master, which have since been complied with.

The two contraventions existing when the last annual report was presented have since been remedied.

In addition to the written notices or letters sent the Owners, the masters of all boats contravening the Acts or Regulations have been verbally cautioned.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

On Friday, 29th January, a Medical Practitioner notified that F. A. N., aged 3 years, daughter of the Master of the Canal boat “Abraham and Ann,” Registered No. 133, Great Driffeld, was suffering from Measles. The patient was removed to Hospital and the necessary disinfection of the boat carried out.

ERYSIPELAS.

On Wednesday, 7th July, a Medical Practitioner notified that S. B., wife of the Master of the Canal boat “Titus,” Registered No. 844, Goole, was suffering from Erysipelas. The necessary precautions were taken, and on the recovery of the patient the cabins were disinfected.

MEASLES.

On Monday, 13th December, a Medical Practitioner notified that L. A., aged 5 years, son of the Master of the Canal Boat "George and Lucy," Registered No. 3 Sheffield, was suffering from Measles. The necessary precautions were taken and on the recovery of the patient the cabins were disinfected.

In each of the foregoing cases a certificate was given by the Medical Officer of Health certifying that disinfection had been efficiently carried out.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

It has not been found necessary during the year to take legal proceedings, as in nearly every instance where contraventions of the Canal Boats Acts have been discovered the persons responsible have carried out the necessary work with the least possible delay.

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

Total number of Canal Boats on the			
Register 31st December, 1908	..		521
Registered during the year	..	..	16
			537
Cancelled during the year	..	..	14
Total number on the Register 31st			
December, 1909	..	..	523

Particulars of Boats registered during the year :—

Boats not previously Registered	..		12
Previously registered with other			
Authorities	..	..	4
			16
New Certificates issued in consequence of			
change of ownership, or boat's name, or			
Certificates being lost, &c.	..	..	20
Old Certificates endorsed with name of new			
Owner	..	..	4

Particulars of boats, the registration of which
has been cancelled during the year :—

Owing to structural alterations	1
Broken up	2
Ceased to be used for human habitation	8
Registered under the Merchant Shipping Act	2
Registered under other Authorities ..	1
	14

Change of Master on 10 boats, of ownership on 24
boats, and of boats' names in 2 cases, have been registered
during the year.

Report on the Administration of the Factory and Workshop Acts, Shops Regulation Acts, Employment of Children Act and Prevention of Cruelty to Children Act.

GENERAL REMARKS ON THE WORK.

The administration of these Acts is entrusted to Mr. T. Foley Cass, M.R. San. I., with two assistants, acting under the supervision of the Medical Officer of Health and a special sub-committee appointed by the Sanitary Committee to receive and consider the Inspector's reports.

In August, one of the assistants resigned to take up a post at Cardiff, and a junior assistant was appointed in November; consequently, for three months of the year the department was under-staffed. This, together with the fact that much of the time of the Chief Inspector, which was formerly devoted to shop inspection, has now to be devoted to other duties, explains the decrease in the number of inspections made during the year. (Set out in the first table.)

H.M. Inspectors of Factories still continue their crusade against the privy system of sanitary accommodation in factories and workshops.

One hundred and sixty-nine new waterclosets have been provided during the year at various business premises, mainly to replace privies or to provide additional sanitary accommodation. Many of the premises in which it has been necessary to provide new water-closets have had to be re-drained owing to the faulty condition of the existing drains.

A system of examination of plans for new industrial buildings, inaugurated in August, 1908, in consequence of a conference by the Chairman, Town Clerk, Medical Officer of Health, City Architect and the Shop Hours and Sanitary Inspector with H.M. Inspector of Factories, has been carefully followed up since its commencement. One hundred and five plans have been examined (forty-one in 1908 and sixty-eight

in 1909), and many recommendations have been made to the proprietors with regard to sanitary matters and means of escape in case of fire, and I am glad to report that most of these recommendations have been carried out during the construction of the buildings.

Near the end of the year the index card system of registration of workshops was inaugurated in lieu of the book registers, and the process of re-registration of workshops is advancing satisfactorily. When the register is completed it will be much more convenient and involve less time to keep it up than in the old form.

Factories.

As in previous years, the inspection of factories was mainly limited to fire escapes and the investigation of complaints.

Workshops and Workplaces.

The falling off in the number of workshops on the register, mentioned in my last report, has been recovered. A distinct improvement of trade was generally observed, except in the clothing trades, which appear to have been affected very largely by the continuous bad weather, especially in the bespoke tailoring and millinery business.

The systematic inspection of workshops and workplaces has been well maintained, and there has been but little difficulty in getting amendment of such sanitary defects as were discovered.

Fire Escapes.

This branch of the work continues to receive your Inspector's attention. Eleven ways of escape were provided, and seven which had been found to be out of order or defective were amended during the year. Two certificates were granted for new buildings in which more than forty persons were employed.

Since writing my last report Bye-Laws have been made on the Local Government Board's model with regard to means of escape in case of fire in factories and workshops in which not more than forty persons are employed (allowed by the Local Government Board on the 18th February, 1910). These Bye-Laws have been much criticised by architects, builders and others, especially Bye-Law 3, with respect to the provision of fire-resisting "stairs or steps," without requiring fire-proof enclosures or casing. This Bye-Law appears to aim more at the prevention of the spread of fire than the provision of means of escape. It can readily be seen that it might be very difficult for a person to pass through a storey of a building in which a fire was raging by means of an unenclosed stair, and probably it would be quite impossible for any one to do so. Bye-Law 4 (3), allowing the provision of "ready and safe means of access to the roof" is scarcely suitable to Hull, where the roofs, for the most part, are of steep pitch without parapet or other enclosure, and would be, for this reason, most perilous positions for any person without the provision of suitable staging and guards. Similarly, Bye-Law 5 appears to be defective in that it makes provision for a window or door in each room above the ground floor of a building to be made to open easily, and, in certain cases, to be distinctively marked as a fire exit, without requiring adequate provision to prevent the precipitation of persons to the ground.

Bakehouses.

The bakehouses in the City have been kept under half-yearly inspection, and the premises have been maintained in fairly good condition; better attention has been paid to cleansing, and the registers of dates of limewashing have been better attended to by the occupiers than in the past.

Outworkers.

The number of persons employed as outworkers during the year does not vary much from the previous year. The

number of outworkers in each trade as represented by the lists received is shewn in Table 3—Homework, the total being 750. This varies from the actual number of persons taking outwork as shewn by the register, the numbers being respectively 750 and 739. There remained on the register at the end of the year 666 (387 females and 279 males).

The two principal trades in which outworkers are engaged in Hull are bespoke tailoring and net braiding (the making of fishing nets).

Generally speaking, the tailoring trade is carried on under fairly good conditions. The greatest danger in this trade is the possibility of spreading infectious diseases. We have had one illustration of this during the year, in the outbreak of Scarlet Fever at outworkers' premises, and in one instance, although the first case was removed and the clothing and premises thoroughly disinfected, a second case of the same disease occurred at the premises 16 days later, during which period the making of trousers had been continued. On the latter occasion twenty pairs had to be removed for disinfection. It is difficult to say as to where the trousers made in the interval had been distributed. This shews the extreme danger of the giving out of the making of wearing apparel to be done in dwelling-houses. The workman was strongly advised to take a workshop apart from his dwelling, and after his experience of trouble and loss of work he eventually appreciated this advice, and has since been working away from his home in a suite of rooms occupied as separate workshops.

During the year nine cases of infectious disease were notified as occurring in places where the work of making wearing apparel was done at home. This number includes dressmakers carrying on their own businesses, *i.e.*, not outworkers.

The net braiding industry is usually carried on by a poor class of people, who, I regret to say, seem in many cases

to be indifferent as to the cleanliness of their homes, and are, therefore, difficult to regulate. However, there does not seem to be any great danger to the public generally arising from this trade being done by outworkers.

Shops Hours and Seats for Shop Assistants Acts.

These Acts have been fairly well observed by the shopkeepers in the City. The contraventions discovered have been very few and not of a serious character. Employers generally recognise that the present limit of seventy-four hours in one week is an extremely long period for young persons to be kept employed, and I am pleased to say that not many reach this limit, or even approach it, in the hours of employment of their assistants.

The places in which long hours of employment obtain are refreshment houses and public houses of various kinds.

Although there are few contraventions of the Act with respect to hours of employment, it does not follow that there are no hardships to young persons and females by excessive hours of employment in or in connection with shops, for it frequently happens that we find employment to extend to fifteen, sixteen, or even eighteen hours on one or two days a week.

There is much need for improvement in the law on the lines proposed by the Shops Bill No. 2, and it is to be hoped that this Bill, or at any rate some of its provisions, will, ere long, find a place on the statute.

Early Closing Order.

The Hairdressers' and Barbers' Shops Closing Order, 1905, continues to receive attention, and I am glad to be able to report that the hairdressers of the City, for the most part, loyally observe the Order. Only one prosecution was necessary during the year.

**Employment of Children Act, 1903,
and
Prevention of Cruelty to Children Act, 1904.**

Last year I reported that there was a marked reduction in the number of contraventions of the Employment of Children Act and Bye-Laws made thereunder, and I am pleased that I am now able to report a still more striking reduction (62 in 1909 as against 114 in 1908). Further, few contraventions were of a serious character and only three prosecutions followed. In each case the defendant was convicted.

Prosecutions.

The preparation of evidence and the attendance at Court for the purpose of laying informations and giving evidence has absorbed a considerable amount of time.

Many technical points have arisen during the year in the administration of the various Acts under your Inspector's charge, and I have pleasure in acknowledging the very valuable advice which has from time to time been given by the Town Clerk's Department, through the Assistant Solicitor.

TABLE SHEWING THE WORK ACCOMPLISHED BY THE SHOP HOURS AND SANITARY INSPECTOR EACH YEAR DURING THE PAST 10 YEARS, ENDED DECEMBER 31st, 1909.

[illegible]

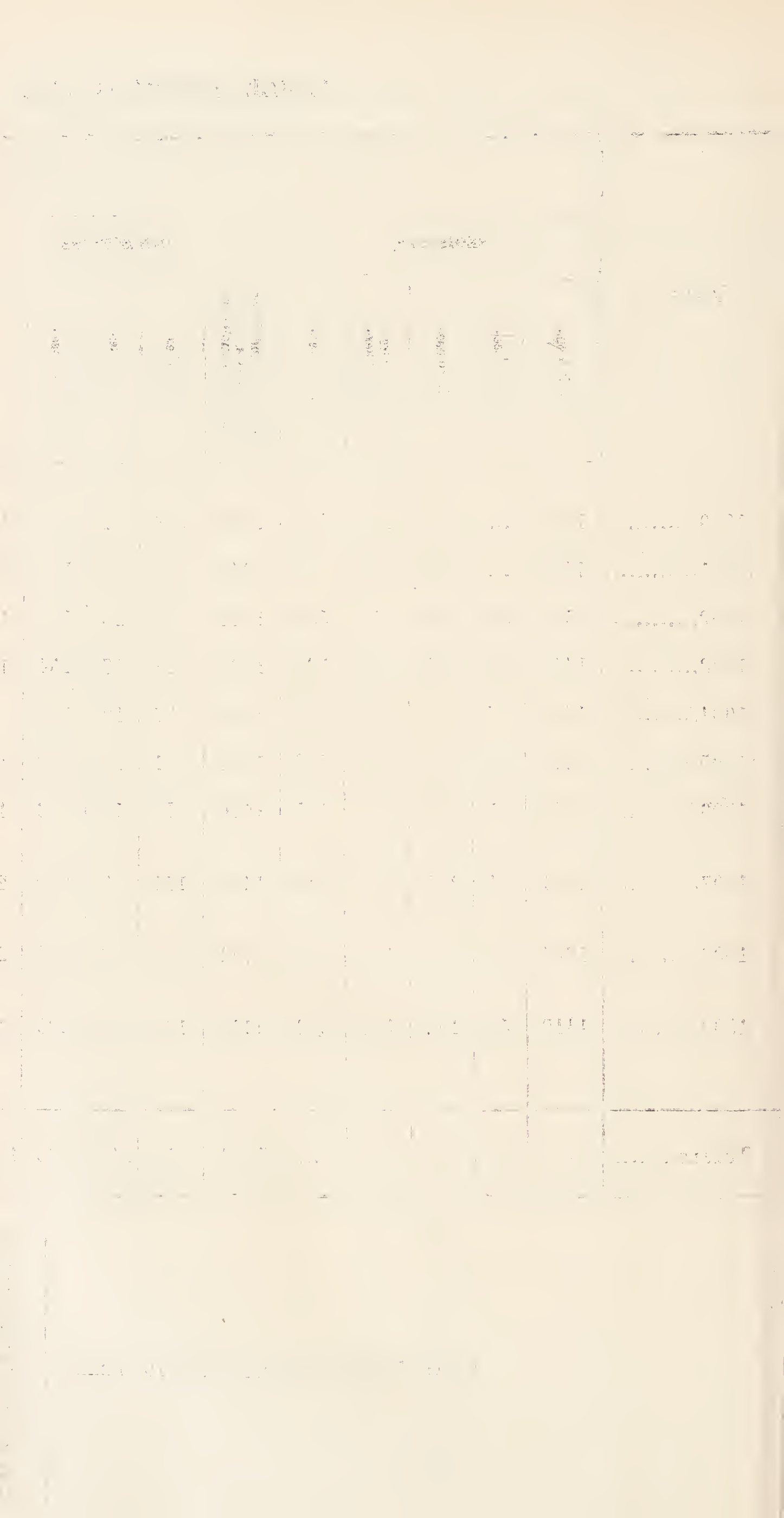
TOTAL INSPECTIONS FOR PAST 10 YEARS

TOTAL FAULTS REMEDIED

Workshops...	...	...	...	...	15846
Factories ...	...	...	...	...	855
Laundries ...	...	...	...	...	168
Bakehouses...	...	...	...	...	2063
Re-Inspections, &c ..	...	...	...	...	13640
Outworkers' Lists Examined	...	...	...	...	2271
Steam Whistles	...	...	...	...	244
Theatres, &c.	...	...	...	...	1504
Fire Escapes	...	...	...	...	351
Shops ...	...	...	...	...	15480
Barbers' Shops	...	...	...	...	4652
Plans examined	...	...	...	...	105

Unregistered Workshops, &c.	...	...	3623
Sanitary	...	...	3566
Fire Escapes	...	...	102
Shop Notices	...	...	1820
Shop Hours	...	...	66
Shop Hours Act, 1904 (Early Closing Order)	...	...	100
Shop Seats...	...	...	72
Steam Whistles	...	...	72
Employment of Children	...	...	556

Grand Total	...	...	9977
-------------	-----	-----	------



FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, WORKPLACES AND HOMEWORK.

1.--INSPECTION.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries) (Including 26 for Fire Escapes)	100	89	3
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	982	321	4
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report)	85	53	2
Total (1772 re-inspections not included)	1167	463	9

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—</i>				
Want of cleanliness	44	54	—	2
Want of ventilation	6	2	—	—
Overcrowding	6	6	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	4	8	—	—
Other nuisances	151	173	—	3
Sanitary accommodation { insufficient	31	33	—	—
{ unsuitable or defective	132	130	—	3
{ not separate for sexes	33	28	—	1
Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, in force.				
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (S. 101)	—	—	—	—
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (SS. 97 to 100)	65	69	—	—
Other offences (excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report)	—	—	—	—
Total	472	503	—	9

3.—HOME WORK.

OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.

NATURE OF WORK.*	OUT WORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.										Outwork in unwholesome premises, Section 108.			Outwork in infected premises Sections 109, 110.				
	Lists received from Employers.				Addresses of Outworkers		Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending Lists. (10)	Prosecutions.		Inspections of Outworkers' premises (13)	Instances. (14)	Notices Served. (15)	Prosecutions (16)	Instances. (17)	Orders made (S. 110). (18)	Prosecutions (Section 109, 110). (19)		
	Twice in the Year.		Once in the Year.		Received from other Councils. (8)	Forwarded to other Councils. (9)		Failing to keep or permit inspection of lists. (11)	Failing to send lists. (12)									
	Lists.† (2)	Con-tractors. (3)	Outworkers. † Work-men. (4)	Lists. (5)			Con-tractors. (6)			Outworkers-† Work-men. (7)								
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
Wearing Apparel:—	258	33	844	6	—	10	1	2	283	—	—	114	—	—	—	5	—	—
(1) Making, &c...	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(2) Cleaning and washing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lace, lace curtains and nets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Artificial flowers ..	12	3	545	1	—	1	—	—	14	—	—	174	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nets, other than wire nets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tents ..	2	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sacks ..	4	—	8†	1	1	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Furniture and Upholstery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fur pulling..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Feather sorting ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Umbrellas, &c.	—	—	2†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carding, &c., of buttons, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paper Bags and Boxes ..	2	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Basket making ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brush making ..	4	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Racquet and tennis balls..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stuffed Toys ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
File making ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electro-plate ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cables and chains ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anchors and grapnels ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cart gear ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Locks, latches and keys ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pea picking ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	284	38	1439	8	1	11	1	2	316	—	—	290	—	—	—	5	—	—

* If an occupier gives out work of more than one of the classes specified in column 1, and subdivides his list in such a way as to show the number of workers in each class of work, the list should be included among those in column 2 (or 5 as the case may be) against the principal class *only*, but the outworkers should be assigned in columns 3 and 4 (or 6 and 7) into their respective classes. A footnote should be added to show that this has been done.

† The figures required in columns 2, 3 and 4 are the *total* number of lists (received from employers who sent them both in February and August as required by the Act) and of the entries of names of outworkers in those lists. They will, therefore, usually be double of the number of such employers and (approximately) double of the number of individual outworkers whose names are given, since in the February and August lists of the same employer the same outworker's name will often be repeated.

‡ Names of outworkers included in list of other class of work.

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Class.					Number.
Workshops on the Register (S. 131) at the end of the year:—					
Bags, Baskets, &c.	..	..	..	..	22
Clothing, Boots.	..	..	..	..	670
Coaches, Cycles, Harness, &c.	..	..	..	..	55
Coopers, &c.	..	..	..	..	33
Fish Curers.	..	..	..	..	54
Food, Drink, &c. (Bakers, Confectioners, &c.)	..	..	..	..	166
Furniture, Pianos, Brushes, &c.	..	..	..	..	111
Joiners, Plumbers, &c.	..	..	..	..	159
Laundries, Cleaners, &c.	..	..	..	..	15
Iron, Tin, Wire, &c.	..	..	..	..	72
Ships, Boats, Ropes, Sails and Nets.	..	..	..	..	38
Watches, Jewellery, &c.	..	..	..	..	42
Sundry other Trades.	..	..	..	..	103
Total number of workshops on Register					1540

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number
Matters notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 133) (including new Workshops in which protected persons were found employed, and Domestic Workshops)	105
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector { Notified by H.M. Inspector	90
as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but { Reports (of action taken) sent to	
not under the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 5) } H.M. Inspector	142
Other	2
Underground Bakehouses (S. 101):—	
Certificates granted during the year	—
In use at the end of the year	—

PROSECUTIONS INSTITUTED BY THE SHOP HOURS
AND SANITARY INSPECTOR.

Offence.	No of Cases.	Results.
Failure to comply with notice under Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, to provide sufficient and suitable sanitary accommodation.	4	1 withdrawn on payment of costs. Tenant vacated premises. 3 convictions. Total fines, £13. Solicitor's fee allowed in one case.
Construction of a drain so as to be a nuisance.	1	1 conviction. Fine, £1.
Repair of a drain so as to be a nuisance.	1	1 conviction. Fine, £2.
Permitting a nuisance to exist after service of notice.	2	1 nuisance afterwards abated. Recurring order made and defendant to pay costs, 9s. 6d. 1 order made for abatement to pay costs, 9s. 6d.
Contravention of magistrate's order prohibiting the recurrence of a nuisance.	1	1 conviction. Fine, £2.
Contravention of Shop Hours Act 1892 by failing to keep notice properly exhibited.	1	1 conviction. Fine, 7s. 6d.
Contravention of Shop Hours Act 1892, by employing young persons excessive hours.	2	2 convictions. Total fines, 16s.
Contravention of Shop Hours Act, 1892, by employing a young person in or about a shop after having been employed on the same day in a factory.	1	1 conviction. Fine, 10s.
Contravention of Shop Hours Act, 1904, Closing Order.	1	1 conviction. Fine 17s.
Contravention of Employment of Children Act, 1903, Bye-Law 6 (1).	3	3 convictions. Total fines, £1 10s.

COMPLAINTS RECEIVED FROM H.M. INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES.

Nature of Complaint.	No. of complaints received. 1909.	No. of complaints remedied. 1909.	No. of complaints being dealt with.	No. of outstanding complaints dealt with during 1909.	Remarks.
Defective, unsuitable or foul sanitary conveniences	47	28	14	15	{ One—nuisance from wrong use of lavatory basin. Referred back to H.M. Inspector. One—already in hand. One—not upheld. Two—premises since closed. One—employee discharged.
Insufficient sanitary accommodation ...	18	13	3	5	{ Two—already in hand. One—premises since closed. One—employee discharged.
Not proper separate sanitary accommodation for sexes	15	7	3	2	{ One—already in hand. Five—not upheld.
Premises not kept in a cleanly condition or limewashing required	4	3	1	1	
Defective drainage of fall spouts, &c. ...	1	1	—	1	
Dilapidated premises	—	—	—	3	
Accumulation of filth or refuse	2	1	—	—	One—no nuisance.
Overcrowding	2	1	1	—	
Inadequate ventilation	3	—	1	—	{ One—air of workshop vitiated by heating stoves. Referred back to H.M. Inspector. One—workshop since closed.
Defective yard pavement...	1	1	—	—	
Damp walls	1	1	—	—	
Totals	94	56	23	27	

WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES

Table shewing the trades, number of workshops and workplaces at present on the register, and number of each sex employed when first inspected.

TRADES.	Number of Work- shops.	Hands Employed.		TRADES.	Number of Work- shops.	Hands Employed	
		Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.
WORKSHOPS—							
Art Needle Workers	4	—	14	Brought forward	1017	2280	2920
Bag Makers	11	20	112	Ropeworkers	9	38	—
Bakers	122	201	73	Saddlers	11	32	—
Basket Makers.....	11	33	8	Sailmakers	10	27	—
Boat Builders	10	35	—	Shirt Makers	2	—	11
Boot Makers	115	265	1	Slippermakers	5	21	3
Bottlers of Beer, &c.	14	36	—	Smiths	43	163	—
Brush Makers	8	44	19	Stoneworks	7	36	—
Cabinet Makers ...	49	159	4	Tailors	236	457	395
Chair Makers	1	58	—	Tinsmiths	26	78	—
Coach Builders ...	3	32	—	Upholsterers	18	43	24
Confectioners	20	42	16	Venetian Blind			
Coopers.....	32	134	—	Makers	4	11	3
Cork Cutters	4	10	—	Watch and Clock			
Cycle Repairers ...	28	61	—	Makers	42	97	2
Dressmakers.....	246	11	1517	Weighing Machine			
Egg Sorters	9	18	40	Makers	5	16	—
Firewood Cutters...	6	14	3	Wheelwrights	12	43	—
Fish-Curers	54	427	457	Wireworkers	3	7	—
Fish Kit Makers...	1	4	—	Wood Carvers	4	16	—
Hosiery Knitters...	3	—	17	Sundry Trades.....	86	238	271
Joiners	86	294	—				
Lath Renders	2	10	—	Totals...	1540	3603	3629
Laundries	10	2	66				
Leather Curriers...	1	3	—	WORKPLACES—			
Maltsters	3	13	—	Restaurant & Hotel			
Marble Masons ...	2	3	—	Kitchens.....	64	38	151
Mast & Block M'k'rs	1	3	—	Sundry Workplaces	13	67	11
Milliners	59	—	347				
Netbraiders	7	35	189	Totals ...	77	105	162
Painters	8	18	—				
Picture Frame Makers	7	17	—	Grand Totals :—			
Polishers	18	58	—	Workshops	1450	3603	3629
Plumbers	56	215	—	Workplaces	77	105	162
Rag Sorters	6	5	37				
Carried forward	1017	2280	2920		1527	3708	3791

SHOP HOURS ACTS, 1892 TO 1895.

SEATS FOR SHOP ASSISTANTS ACT, 1899.

Number of Shops on the Register and number of Young
Persons and Females employed therein.

Number of Shops in which young persons are employed	2033
Number of young persons employed in the same	3064
Number of Shops in which females are employed	574
Number of females employed in the same	1341

SANITARY DEPARTMENT.

*Summary of Expenditure for the year, from 1st April, 1909,
to 31st March, 1910.*

					£	s	d
Nightsoil Collection	..	..	..	..	8319	14	7
Miscellaneous "Departmental"	..	..	..	..	3561	10	4
Disinfecting Station	..	..	..	..	639	1	6
Mortuary	..	..	..	..	140	16	8
Sanatorium	..	..	..	..	5165	17	11
Evan Fraser Hospital	..	..	..	..	2038	10	11
Refuse Collection	..	..	..	..	6532	12	3
Repairs to Carts	..	..	..	..	1087	12	7
Destructors	..	..	East	821 11 0	2788	4	6
			West	1966 13 6			
Unhealthy Dwellings	..	..	..	..	218	3	9
Notification of Infectious Diseases, &c., under Notification Acts, 1889-99	..	..	..	190 12 6	341	4	0
Voluntary Notification of Infectious Diseases	..	..	..	£139 10 0			
Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1908	..	..	..	11 1 6			
					£30833	9	0

CITY



PARISH OF COTTINGHAM

PARISH OF SUTTON

PARISH OF HESSLE

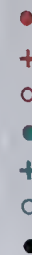
RIVER HUMBER

SCALE, — 6 inches to One Mile



Plan of THE CITY OF KINGSTON-UPON-HULL.

DIARRHCEA
MEASLES
DIPHTHERIA
WHOOPING COUGH
TYPHOID FEVER
SOARLATINA
SMALL POX



SCALE.— 6 inches to One Mile

